

JPRS 77352

9 February 1981

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1100



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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INTERNATIONAL

IDEOLOGICAL WAR OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES ATTACKED

Kiev KOMMUNIST UKRAINY in Russian No 10, Oct 80 pp 10-26

[Article by V.V. Fedorchuk, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR KGB: "Soviet People's High Political Vigilance--Reliable Barrier to Imperialism's Subversive Intrigues"]

[Excerpts] Soviet people unanimously support the wise, high-minded, consistently class policy of the Communist Party, which corresponds to their vital interests and is aimed at consolidating peace and the peoples' security. It is fully approved and broadly supported by all progressive forces and is contributing to the constant growth of our country's prestige and influence in the world.

At the same time Soviet people cannot underestimate the serious danger constantly emanating from imperialism. Not taking heed of the realities of the modern world, aggressive imperialist circles, primarily of the United States, are endeavoring to liquidate the achievements of detente, exacerbating the international situation and reviving the spirit of the "cold war." Having made it its goal to apply the brakes to the objective process of the renewal of the world, imperialism is attempting to put pressure on the Soviet Union and the positions of socialism as a whole and achieve military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community countries. It is not stopping short here at provoking conflict situations, cobbling together and reinforcing various aggressive blocs and creating new military bases around our country. The capitalist countries' military budgets are increasing unrestrainedly. The arms race and the creation of increasingly destructive attack systems are assuming unprecedented proportions.

The latest step in the preparation for war is the United States' "new nuclear strategy," which provides for a nuclear first strike against our country, proclaimed in Presidential Directive 59.

The military preparations currently being launched in the United States are accompanied by the increasing militarization of the economy and the subordination thereto of the political, scientific and spiritual life of American society. Chauvinistic fumes and anticommunist and anti-Soviet hysteria are being fanned in the country.

All mankind is also threatened by the partnership between imperialism and Beijing hegemonism.

In the complex international situation the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are keeping a vigilant watch on the development of events in the world and displaying true Leninist forbearance, firmness and high-mindedness, championing and pursuing a policy of the preservation of peace and the security of the Soviet people and international security as a whole, not succumbing to provocations and at the same time repulsing imperialist pretensions.

The policy adopted by the leaders of the NATO military bloc, primarily the U.S. Administration, of a dangerous and senseless confrontation with the world of socialism is being accompanied by an intensification of the so-called "secret war" and an escalation of the intelligence-subversive endeavors of imperialist special services and ideological centers.

An important place in the pursuit of this policy is assigned American intelligence, which represents a ramified system of federal and departmental espionage services, police and punitive authorities, numerous official and unofficial subversion centers, research institutes and technical and ancillary subdivisions. Considerable sums, whose true amounts are never made public, are spent on maintaining this huge apparatus, which runs to over 150,000 persons.

The main center of American espionage and sabotage is the CIA, and the main police-investigation body is the FBI. It is precisely the CIA and the FBI which have become a most important instrument of the implementation of the U.S. Administration's reactionary domestic and aggressive foreign policy.

Secret subversive work against the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries is being performed along a broad front by more than just the special services of the United States. The intelligence authorities of the NATO countries and the PRC have long been uniting their efforts in activity hostile to socialism. This is manifested in the coordination of their subversive work and the hatching of joint plans, the quest for new ways and means of performing this work, close interaction in the preparation and implementation of secret operations and the regular exchange of data.

Foreign intelligence services, primarily the U.S. secret services, endeavor to take advantage of all opportunities in subversive actions against the USSR, but their cherished goal is the creation of a secret agent network inside our country. They also attempt to recruit agents among their own citizens visiting the Soviet Union and do not decline illegally sending in specially trained agents from the ranks of traitors of the motherland and other trash which have found refuge abroad.

Despite the serious failures which constantly dog the imperialist special services in their attempts to plant their agents in the Soviet Union, they are not, nevertheless, slackening their efforts in this field and are actively conducting a search for potential sources of intelligence information. Lacking a social base in our country on which it would be possible to rely in engaging in anti-Soviet activity, the West's espionage centers have been forced to gamble on a pitiful handful of renegades--a variety of "dissidents," nationalists and persons who have succumbed to the influence of the Zionists and individual citizens who have lost their class reference points and come into conflict with the standards and laws of the socialist society. The antisocial actions of these renegades and traitors meet with the

universal condemnation of Soviet people, who are resolutely repulsing all criminal propensities on the part of the enemies of socialism attempting to interfere in our internal affairs. The monolithic unity and high patriotism and vigilance of the Soviet people are a reliable guarantee that all hostile intrigues against the Soviet state are obviously condemned to total failure.

An active part in the "secret war" against our country is played by employees of the intelligence authorities of a number of leading capitalist states operating in embassies and other official representations accredited in the Soviet Union whose exposure has repeatedly been reported by our press. The ruling circles of these countries, particularly the United States, do not conceal the fact that espionage and other sallies hostile to us are an inalienable part of the activity of their diplomatic service.

Foreign intelligence agents hiding behind a diplomatic passport regularly make trips for intelligence purposes to different regions of our country. During these trips they observe economic and defense enterprises and photograph them, frequently employ portable technical devices for listening in to conversations on communications lines and radio wave intercepts and attempt to plant radioelectronic automatic apparatus in the proximity of important facilities.

The relative significance of technical reconnaissance in extracting intelligence information about our country has increased considerably in recent years. The special services of the United States long since turned the premises of the American Embassy in Moscow and the Consulate General in Leningrad into radioelectronic espionage centers. Employing the most modern apparatus, they listen in to and intercept ongoing conversations and reports being transmitted by radio relay communications channels. Radioelectronic espionage is also actively performed with hundreds of spy satellites launched into space, American ships calling at Soviet ports and aircraft arriving in the USSR on special flights.

Imperialist special services are processing open economic and technical literature and the periodical press, particularly local publications, on an increasingly large scale. For this purpose they extensively practice the dispatch of requests through official representations to the republic and oblast "Books by Mail" stores for literature of interest to them to be sent to them. It is significant that such requests have come to be received increasingly frequently recently directly from abroad from various firms, publishers and universities.

Imperialist circles' incessant attempts to make active use for subversive purposes of the Soviet Union's political, economic, commercial, cultural and scientific relations with other countries, which are expanding from year to year, are a direct challenge to the accords arrived at in Helsinki. Regarding these relations as a most important factor for creating an atmosphere of trust between peoples and a material basis for universal and lasting peace, our state constantly displays concern for them and encourages them in every conceivable way.

Advocating extensive international exchange in words, but doing little for its development in practice, certain circles in the West are endeavoring to obtain a free hand for extremely dirty business. Hiding behind the slogan of the "freedom" of

contacts, imperialist special services are sending their intelligence officers and agents into our country, including them in various delegations and tourist groups and enlisting other foreigners also in collecting espionage information. They are all sufficiently well trained, as a rule, to carry out intelligence assignments. Their actions are little different from the methods of the subversive work of the "diplomat"-agents.

Collecting intelligence information by way of worming out details has become most widespread. Information of interest to intelligence is collected in parts and in stages, and questions are put in accordance with a plan worked up in advance. Upon collation, the data obtained makes it possible to put together to a certain extent an idea of the state of development of this technical or scientific problem or the other, the achievements of engineering thought and the prospects of the development of scientific knowledge and individual sectors of the economy.

The increasing subversive activeness of imperialist intelligence is engendering the need for a considerable intensification of the work on safeguarding secrets. Unfortunately, there are still instances of a scatter-brained attitude and manifestations of complacency and carelessness and breaches of the rules of treating secret documents on the part of individual officials, specialists and other workers. The interests of insuring the country's security demand of each Soviet individual to whom secrets have been entrusted an attitude which is in the highest degreee responsible and painstaking toward the preservation of state secrecy.

Together with collecting intelligence information on a wide range of questions the foreign special services look for the slightest opportunity to take advantage of international meetings of scientists and specialists to undertake various anti-Soviet provocations.

The intrigues of the imperialist special services cannot be evaluated by Soviet people otherwise than as evidence of their hostile intentions against our country.

Having failed in the attempts to crush socialism in a frontal military clash and being incapable of defending its class interests in an open struggle of ideas and concealing the flaws in the capitalist system, which have been displayed particularly clearly under the conditions of detente, imperialism is making feverish efforts to weaken the magnetic force of communist ideology and to distort in the eyes of the working people's masses the notion of real socialism and its achievements. Our ideological enemies are attempting to extend the front of the ideological struggle as far as possible, to convert the struggle of ideas into "psychological warfare" and to employ in the confrontation with socialism and communism the most refined and cunning subversive methods, which have come to be called ideological sabotage.

Our class enemy is counting on achieving his main goals--accomplishing "ideological penetration" in the socialist countries, bringing about the "erosion" of their socio-political system, weakening the leading role of the communist and workers parties and their influence on the working people's masses of these countries and thereby opening the way to the decomposition and subversion of the socialist society "from within" and the liquidation of the gains of socialism--with the help of ideological sabotage, which is a basic form of imperialism's subversive activity against socialism.

Particular hopes are being placed here on the spiritual corruption of individuals who are unstable politically, ideologically and morally, the kindling of nationalist prejudices and religious fanaticism, the inculcation of a consumerist, philistine mentality in our people and the awakening in them of base instincts, and attempts are being made to guide them into an apolitical, antisocial outlook.

Aimed at subverting and weakening the foundation of socialism, ideological sabotage is thus essentially nothing other than brazen interference in the internal life of other peoples and countries and the most flagrant violation of their sovereign rights and also the principles and standards of international law enshrined in the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act.

Imperialism's course toward the further escalation of ideological sabotage and the organization of a broad "psychological warfare" front against the USSR and the socialist community countries is manifested most fully in the policy of U.S. ruling circles. The machinery of state, a multitude of various anticommunist and anti-Soviet "research" and subversive ideological centers, powerful technical facilities and the mass information organs are fully mobilized to implement it. A program, proclaimed by Carter, of the "increased efficiency" of the entire foreign policy propaganda machinery, which is geared wholly toward the intensification of ideological aggression against the socialist countries, has been implemented on a broad scale since 1977.

A new foreign policy propaganda subversion center--the International Relations Board --which became the coordinator of the Washington Administration's global propaganda campaigns, was created in April 1978 in accordance with this program on the basis of the not-known U.S.I.A. and the State Department office for education and culture. Incorporation of the United States' cultural relations with foreign countries in the sphere of activity of the new body is entirely in accord with Carter's viewpoint that "cultural exchange is primarily propaganda."

The subversion centers of Britain, the FRG and other West European countries are adapting to the conditions of the new situation. The NATO Information Service is the main coordinating body here.

For carrying out acts of ideological sabotage the special services of the United States and other NATO countries are extensively enlisting such anticommunist and anti-Soviet organizations as the People's Anti-Bol'shevik Bloc, the European Council of Freedom and many other so-called "nongovernmental" organizations, "committees" and "leagues." Various overseas Zionist centers and organizations have stepped up their subversive work under the influence of Israel's special services. Not the least place in the plans for an intensification of the "ideological penetration" of the Soviet Union is assigned emigre anti-Soviet and nationalist organizations like the fascist-oriented National Labor Union, the so-called "Cordoned Units of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists" (ZCh OUN) and many others, which unite in their ranks former war criminals, participants in OUN formation bands, traitors and other trash. It is important to note that the imperialist intelligence services backing them, primarily the CIA, not only inspire the creation and make direct use of such organizations in subversive activity but have also assumed their maintenance costs in full.

The secret services of the United States and its allies are also actively enlisting in hostile work against our country such malicious anti-Soviets who have been kicked out of the USSR as the not-known V. Nekrasov, the mentally ill "dissident" L. Plyushch, the Ukrainian nationalist V. Moroz, the former fascist agent V. Kravanskiy, the religious obscurantist G. Vins and others.

Imperialist reaction is doing everything to transfer the struggle of ideas to the territory of the socialist states, including the USSR. Gambling on subverting the sociopolitical system of Soviet society and its unity and cohesion, the imperialist special services and ideological subversion centers are endeavoring to make use for their own purposes of individual renegades, who operate, as a rule, under the orders of their "spiritual" mentors from abroad and are generously paid by them.

Our ideological adversary is attempting to "attune" to the process of the further refinement and development of socialist democracy and all aspects of our social life. As is known, distorting in every way the socialist states' entirely legitimate and democratic measures to put an end to the hostile activity of unbridled anti-Soviets, reactionary circles of the United States and other NATO countries have circulated various fabrications concerning the mythical "violations of the rights of the individual" in the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries.

It is not difficult to detect that the present White House administration is attempting with pontification about freedom and democracy in general and "human rights violations" in the socialist countries in particular to cover up attempts to interfere in these states' internal affairs and mask the purposes of its hegemonist policy.

The experience of recent times and the course of development of events shows that the carefully considered and preplanned anti-Soviet hysteria kicked up in the West under the slogan of the "defense of human rights" in the socialist countries, whose authorship is ascribed to Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, remains a long-term program of subversive acts against the USSR and other socialist states.

In development of the instructions of the Washington Administration noisy anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns have been initiated abroad and various "rights-defending" formations, funds for "assisting the dissidents" and so forth have come to be set up. A number of the capitalist countries' political and public figures have been dragged into the orbit of subversive work. There has been a marked animation of the hostile activeness of overseas reactionary organizations, and attempts have been made to inspire anti-Soviet demonstrations on the territory of our country, in the Ukraine included.

Under influence from abroad certain nationalist elements in the republic like Rudenko, Luk'yanenko and Tikhyy, previously convicted of particularly dangerous state crimes, and certain others for a number of years collected and conveyed abroad tendentious information for use for purposes hostile to the USSR, disseminated anti-Soviet and slanderous material and inspired various provocative acts. Their antisocial sallies were paid by imperialist special services through the so-called "Solzhenitsyn's Russian Social Fund" which had been set up in the West.

In accordance with Soviet laws, the traitors were justly punished. These and similar renegades have always encountered and continue to encounter the Soviet people's universal contempt. It is for precisely this reason that doleful voices have come to be sounded increasingly often in the capitalist countries about the hopelessness of their "activity" in the Soviet Union.

A considerable galvanization of the subversive endeavors of the special services of the imperialist powers, primarily the United States, and also of foreign anti-Soviet centers was observed in connection with the preparations for and the holding of the 22d Summer Olympics in Moscow. The intelligence services of the United States and a number of NATO countries, their subversion centers and overseas nationalist and Zionist organizations intended to make active use of the 1980 Olympics to carry out various hostile acts in our country. However, these intentions of the enemies of socialism suffered a crushing defeat.

The massed propaganda campaign surrounding the events in Afghanistan initiated in the United States and a number of other West European countries is not abating. It is not difficult to understand the explanation for this hysterical U.S. reaction to an act of friendly assistance on the part of the Soviet Union to the Afghan people and their government in defense of the country's independence and sovereignty against outside encroachments. The plans to drag Afghanistan into the orbit of imperialist policy failed. The United States did not succeed in repeating the Chilean version here and restoring the rule of reaction.

In recent years imperialism's ideological sabotage centers have carried out purposeful work on intensifying radio propaganda to the socialist countries. The leading places are occupied by VOA, Deutsche Welle, Radio Israel and Radio Beijing in spreading malicious anti-Soviet slander and disinformation. The poisoners of the air--Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe, which belong to the CIA--employ particular ingenuity in their dirty work.

The U.S. Congress is currently discussing the question of the possible use of space satellites for stepping up radio and television sabotage against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

A significant place in ideological sabotage is occupied by the organization of wide-ranging subversive work against Soviet citizens traveling abroad as part of scientific-technical, cultural sports and tourist exchange. The special services and ideological centers and the overseas anti-Soviet formations at their service attempt to make active use of Soviet people's temporary stay in the capitalist countries for hostile indoctrination, a variety of provocations and other anti-Soviet acts aimed at compromising our country. The impudent sallies in respect of Soviet citizens abroad also pursue the goals of preventing as much as possible the Soviet Union's development of mutually profitable contacts with other, particularly developing, states and guarding by any means against the dissemination of the truth about the country of soviets and the Soviet way of life.

The number of anti-Soviet lampoons published in the West and sent to our country is growing markedly. Every year the border guard and customs authorities confiscate much such rubbish from ideological saboteurs at the entry-control centers on Ukrainian SSR territory.

Not so long ago the KGB authorities uncovered and put an end to the subversive activity of a number of "motor tourists" from the United States, the FRG, Sweden and certain other capitalist states who had come to the Soviet Union on a mission to select a number of persons and persuade them to carry out hostile work and to pass on to them technical facilities and money and also anti-Soviet literature. They attempted to bring all this in by automobile, in which hiding places (in double floors of the body, the gas tanks, the arm rests and so forth) had been specially installed under factory conditions. Carefully disguised hatches had reliable electrical engineering and electromagnetic devices ruling out the possibility of their opening accidentally. The automobiles which served as a means of conveying contraband were confiscated from the unbidden guests and several thousand copies of ideologically harmful written material, motion pictures of tendentious content, printing blocks and much else were removed, and they themselves were thrown out of the USSR, forfeiting the right to visit our country in the future.

In addition to the direct participation in anti-Soviet campaigns, in every conceivable provocation against Soviet citizens and establishments overseas organized by the special services and in the mass mailing to the USSR of various concoctions of slanderous content, the overseas nationalist and Zionist centers send to our country along various channels their own emissaries, who are entrusted with gathering intelligence and other information, inciting Soviet people in a hostile spirit and establishing relations with individual renegades for the purpose of persuading them to commit particularly dangerous state crimes.

A press conference with ZCh OUN emissaries Ya. Dobosh and A. Klimchuk, who were caught red-handed, may serve to show the nature of the subversive actions on the part of the ideological saboteurs sent to our country. Having arrived in the Ukraine from Belgium, Dobosh, on a mission for the Bandera organization, held a number of conspiratorial meetings in Kiev and L'vov with certain inimically-minded persons, informed them of the acts being carried out against the Soviet Union by the ZCh OUN and handed over to them money and recommendations from the OUN ringleaders concerning the galvanization of anti-Soviet activity inside our country. In turn, these renegades passed on to Dobosh political and tendentious information they had gathered for its use by imperialist special services and subversion centers in ideological sabotage against the Soviet Union. Klimchuk, who had come to the USSR from Britain in a tourist group and who was arrested thanks to the high vigilance of Aeroflot workers, attempted to hand over to anti-Soviet persons film containing instructions and also R10,000, which had been carried across the border in hidden recesses in his shoes, intended for use for hostile purposes.

The spiritual mentors of the Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists--the hierarchs of the Uniate (Greek Catholic) Church--who have dug themselves in abroad, are performing active subversive work against the USSR on CIA money in conjunction with the OUN centers. From the church pulpits, from the pages of the clerical and nationalist press and on radio they pour out streams of lies and slander about our country and send their missionaries to us with assignments to establish relations with former Uniate priests and monks and persuade them to commit particularly dangerous state crimes and gather and transmit abroad slanderous information. For the purpose of inspiring hostile demonstrations on the part of former members of the Uniate Church overseas clerical-nationalist centers allocate and secretly forward to their coreligionists money and other material resources.

The OUN rabble and its spiritual pastors are attempting, together with the use of participants in overseas anti-Soviet formations, to actively enlist in subversive work citizens of the countries on whose territory these inveterate enemies of our people have built their nests. One such effector was the Italian citizen and Catholic priest and missionary Bernardo Vincencio. He was arrested at the border at the end of May 1979, thanks to the vigilance of the customs officials, for attempting to smuggle into the USSR approximately R13,000 concealed in the sides of a cardboard box. The money he had received from overseas nationalist centers was intended to inspire antistate demonstrations by individuals from the ranks of former members of the Uniate Church. In addition, on the instructions of Cardinal Slipyy, leader of the overseas Uniate Church, he was also to have collected information on the antisocial activity of certain supporters of the Uniate Church residing in the republic.

The ideological saboteurs are gambling particularly on the ideological corruption of Soviet youth, attempting to take advantage of certain young people's inadequate experience of life and insufficient ideological conditioning.

The policy of the U.S. ruling circles and the Beijing leadership, which is hostile to the cause of peace, and the nature of the sharply exacerbated ideological struggle in the international arena demand that Soviet people continue to increase political vigilance and adopt effective measures to forestall and put an end to hostile acts on the part of imperialist intelligence and ideological sabotage centers and also the overseas anti-Soviet organizations at their service.

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INTERNATIONAL

DANISH PRESS INTERVIEWS USA-CANADA INSTITUTE'S BOGDANOV

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 3-4 Jan 81 p 3

[Article by Vibeke Sperling]

[Text] Moscow, Dec 80--"Objective developments have weakened the United States, not us," says the deputy director of the USA-Canada Institute, the center of Soviet research in American politics.

"The fight for resources in the Third World is an increasingly urgent problem. Several independent states are being born and all lands depend on raw materials but they must adapt themselves to the objective process of decolonization. So far the United States has been unable to do this. The American approach to this problem is very primitive. Roughly speaking the Americans see the Third World as an area where the Soviet Union is operating in a cunning way to undermine American interests," Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the USA-Canada Institute in Moscow, told INFORMATION.

Bogdanov continues: "The Americans will not admit that the decolonization process is an objective process of development. They credit us with the existence of practically all the liberation movements. I wish we were that strong but that is far from being the case. We as well as the Americans are incapable of stopping this process. Instead we must adjust to it. And as long as the United States refuses to recognize the objective character of the liberation movements in the Third World I have no great hopes for improvements in Soviet-American relations."

Bogdanov said of the work of the USA-Canada Institute that the research is not intended solely for the use of Soviet politicians and planners in their relations with the United States. The institute also promotes scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States as well as Canada "through the exchange of academic people and students and joint Soviet-American conferences." Some of the results of work at the institute, which is affiliated with the Soviet Academy of Science, are presented to the public in an institute publication of which 40,000 copies are printed.

Afraid of Reagan

In contrast to several Soviet media people and politicians (see INFORMATION, 2 January) people here at the institute seem extremely skeptical about a future

with Ronald Reagan in the American presidency. "Of course it is too early to make final pronouncements. We can only hope," said Bogdanov, "but Reagan's election campaign was obviously disturbing. I am thinking for example of the statements about the fate of SALT II."

But the most important factor in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union in the opinion of the institute is the U.S. attitude toward developments in the Third World, as mentioned earlier. It is the lack of American acceptance of the decolonization process and the U.S. use of the "Soviet threat" as an excuse for the arms race that act as big obstacles to detente.

But is the American anxiety about active Soviet intervention in the Third World totally unfounded? After all a shift took place in the U.S. attitude toward detente as a result of Soviet and Cuban military assistance in the power takeover in Angola by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola].

"Yes, but the United States also gave military support. It's not our fault the United States put its money on the losing horse. We had 15 years of contacts with the MPLA behind us. We would rather avoid military aid but we won't refuse to help out when we are asked. However we were not the ones who made any kind of decision as to when help was needed in Angola any more than we created the situation there.

"The use of weapons was determined by the colonial forces opposing objective developments. It is up to the liberation movements to decide when to use arms. History plays out its own game."

In the case of Afghanistan though it is hard to see that the Soviet Union showed the willingness to accept objective developments that it is asking of the United States.

"We have often indicated our desire for a political solution. But the prerequisite is recognition of the Karmal government. It is a reality. Our big problem is to convince West Europeans that the fundamental position of all responsible Soviet politicians is that the use of arms should be avoided. They detest the situation we have been forced into in Afghanistan. If we had had the slightest opportunity to avoid it we would have done so. But in the world as it is today we must also be realists. There is a fierce competition going on."

Shouldn't the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan also be viewed as a military attempt to strengthen the Soviet strategic position while the Americans have been weakened after the defeat in Vietnam and the revolt in Iran?

"The answer to the strategic weakening of the United States should not be sought in our actions. We have nothing to do with the weakening of the United States that has occurred since the Vietnam war. In connection with the setbacks in the Third World the United States has had great internal economic and political problems as well as problems with its allies. EC has become an equal economic power and Europe's economic power is increasingly being expressed in terms of independent political power. Again these are objective development trends that have nothing to do with us."

Strategic Equality

One of the important factors in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union according to Bogdanov is that the United States has never accepted the strategic balance that has been attained. "The United States has simply lost its historic sense of security. It is no longer the country behind the broad ocean that can pull the strings without having its own territory threatened." The nuclear equality the Soviet Union has managed to build up with great effort is "an objective reality which the United States is constantly trying to change. That is the whole problem in our relations."

Does the United States use the "Soviet threat" to avoid divisions within NATO?

"My many years of studying American strategic thinking have convinced me that this is a reality. The Soviet threat is always pulled out of the hat when the United States has problems and is trying to force West Europe into helping to solve them."

Is the intensified U.S. warning against the "Soviet threat" now being used to regain American strategic superiority?

"They're not talking about superiority now, but of building up a 'security margin.' That is actually a much more dangerous concept because it can conceal all kinds of efforts to achieve superiority."

USA Opposed to Parity

According to Bogdanov the United States has clearly abandoned the principle of parity in military relations between East and West. The idea of a "limited atomic war" presented by the Carter administration has only one rational explanation, namely that the Americans want "to break the strategic balance at any price. This project has proven to be historically impossible. We can keep up. But this becomes increasingly dangerous due to the spiral in the development of weapons technology."

Did he think that the United States is trying to eradicate the Soviet Union?

"I don't know the Pentagon's detailed plan of operations, of course. But judging by the official American policy it is a natural assumption that the United States is counting on destroying us as a society. The Carter administration's ploy concerning the possibility of a limited atomic war shows that working for our destruction is deeply rooted in American strategic thinking. They want to take away from us our sources for strategic response and to undermine us economically so we cannot function as an organized society."

"It has been claimed that the Carter administration was not saying anything new but that its move was simply an extension of American strategic thinking over the last 10 or 12 years. But in my opinion there is something qualitatively new in that this form of thinking is now sanctioned on the highest official level."

Mutual Destruction

Bogdanov explained his charge that the United States is trying to rob the Soviet Union of sources for a strategic response in this way: "The basis for relations between the United States and the Soviet Union is the principle of mutual guaranteed destruction, MAD [expansion unknown]. We are of the opinion that a shift has occurred in American strategy in the direction of removing from us the sources of a military response. The United States is trying to develop its capacity to strike the first disarming blow, in other words to develop the 'first strike capability.'

"Detente must be based on MAD. If it does not exist we are confronted with an entirely new situation on the international level."

At the USA-Canada Institute there is confirmation of the Soviet view that it is primarily the United States that determines the big and dangerous leaps in weapons technology. However Bogdanov did not deny that on several occasions the Soviet Union has been the first to come out with advances in weapons technology (more on this in a later article). "We must never forget that we have always been in this idiotic situation of having to run after the United States and we have been forced to develop ridiculous weapons systems with the sole object of throwing them on the negotiating table in order to gain concessions. This insanity can be rejected by any sensible person. But it is a different and more difficult problem in relations between countries."

It is often said that the Soviet Union is driven by a defense paranoia that does not stand in proportion to the actual threat against Soviet security interests.

"They say that we have more than we need for our defense. But who decides what is enough for our defense? I don't say we are weak, just that we have enough.

Defense Paranoia

"The concept of defense paranoia was discovered by the clever U.S. propaganda apparatus. The implications are clearly negative, suggesting that we could very quickly convert our defense needs to attack weapons. That is a dangerous way of talking at a time when the dividing line between defense and attack is artificial and a number of defensive weapons can also be used for attack purposes. But the problem with the Americans is that unless they believe we are equal in strength or about to become so they won't negotiate or work out compromises."

Is SALT II dead, as suggested by both outgoing and incoming White House administrations?

"SALT II has been signed and it is a reality. That is our position and it is up to them to make a new move. On 20 January Reagan will turn from a nobody into a somebody and let them come up with something then."

Like PRAVDA's editor in chief Viktor Afanasyev (see INFORMATION, 2 January), Bogdanov believes that Carter is doing his best to worsen East-West relations

on his way out. "I don't understand the logic behind this now that his (Carter's, Ed.) days are numbered. The explanation must lie in domestic policy issues, in the fact that the stand of the hawks must now be given all possible concessions to assure the Carter administration a place in history. In this situation the primitive farmer ideology has free rein. A farmer for whom everything outside his own farm is trash. The only important thing is this farmer, the United States, and its God-given position of leadership. Carter's only interest is to inscribe his name in history as a president who put this deeply-rooted ideology above everything else. Regardless of the consequences on the international level.

Cold War--or New Quality of Life

"We will probably experience a new form of cold war if the Americans continue. But this will be much more dangerous than the postwar counterpart because it will unfold at a dramatically higher level of armaments. I cannot imagine the scenario for a protracted cold war, at least not as a long historical process but as a preliminary to catastrophe."

You yourself mentioned that the interstate logic behind the arms race insanity between the United States and the Soviet Union stands in contrast to the good sense of ordinary people. Does this kind of good sense have any way of becoming a factor?

"In my opinion popular opinion plays an increasing role. Only the pressure of popular opinion on governments and others in authority can break up this insanity. It is only there that the existential question of whether we are approaching the end of civilization can be raised. And only in popular movements can the entire question of a new quality of life be raised," Radomir Bogdanov concluded.

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CSO: 3106

INTERNATIONAL

TURKMENS TO SEND EXHIBITION TO IRAQ

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 31 Dec 80 p 4

(Article: "Turkmenistan in Baghdad")

[Text] In 1981 an International Fair will open in Baghdad. For the first time it will contain an exposition separately devoted to Turkmenistan. At the request of our correspondent, L. Skachkova, the Deputy Chairman of the board of the Turkmen SSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, A. Mamedov, talks below about the preparations for this fair.

At a recently held session of the organizational committee charged with preparing and conducting the fair an operating program was approved, and enterprises and organizations were specified whose products will represent Turkmenistan's industry, as well as the republic's achievements in various fields of the national economy.

It must be said that in selecting the exhibits we have taken into consideration the experience of the International Fair which was held this year in Izmir, where Turkmenistan's exposition enjoyed great success among the visitors and received high marks from the specialists: the Turkmen section was awarded an Honorable Mention by the Fair Committee.

Thus, the attention of baghdad's inhabitants will probably be attracted by the rural physician's office. This is a modern office, supplied with the latest medical equipment, and it has a physician working there. During the exhibit in Izmir the largest number of visitors was always gathered here; the Soviet physician received patients without charging a fee, gave advice, and examined children.

There will undoubtedly also be interest in the exhibit which allows visitors to become acquainted with the work of Turkmen women master rug-makers. The Turkmenkover Firm has prepared a panel-type rug entitled "Soviet Turkmenistan," which is 24 sq. meters in size.

Visitors to the exhibit will learn about the life of our republic, its people, and its accomplishments from the new documentary film which was shot by film-makers from the Turkmenfilm Studio.

The achievements of Turkmen scholars will be presented in exhibits prepared by a group from the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences. They will tell about desert

research studies and hence will be of particular interest to Iraqi specialists as well. Thus, a diorama is devoted to the Solntse Scientific-Production Association; it shows a complex of structures in the desert, designed to ensure the normal labor and everyday life of shepherds.

The model of an installation designed to protect against drifting sands is being presented by the Desert Institute of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences. Such structures have been built at the Nebit-Dag Iodine and Bromine Plant. In front of the buildings on the desert side catch-ponds have been created which are filled by discharge water. They catch the sand which is blown there by the wind. Following the creation of this installation there have been no drifts on the plant's territory.

Also "making the journey" to Baghdad will be products of the Institute of Earthquake-Resistant Construction--artificial marble and cellular concrete. Models of fans for salt-works graduation houses and apparatus for draining out and filling up petroleum are being presented by the Ashneftemash Plant, while a cream-churning machine will be shown by the 20 Years of the Turkmen SSR Plant. However, I will not enumerate all the sectors of the national economy which will present their products at the exposition--the life of our republic is reflected in these exhibits fully, widely, and in its many aspects.

And, of course, we will take to Baghdad the artifacts made by our skilled folk craftsmen, which have also enjoyed great popularity--our national ornaments and souvenirs.

The right to participate in the work of these international fairs has been granted to our republic for the third time. The inhabitants of Libya and Turkey have already been acquainted with the life of Soviet Turkmenistan. The imminent exposition in Baghdad will undoubtedly be a great event in the upcoming year.

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CSO: 1/00

NATIONAL

ENTERPRISES PRODUCE OWN FOOD FOR WORKERS

Stockraising by Donbass Mines

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Ye. Monogarov, chief of the Main Workers' Supply Administration of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Coal Industry, Donetsk: "Farms In the Wasteheaps--How Subsidiary Plots are Being Developed"]

[Text] It has long since become a common practice to raise livestock next to the mining waste piles in the Donbass. The workers' supply sections fatten hogs, poultry and rabbits on their subsidiary plots to help meet the needs of the miners, using waste from dining halls and vegetable warehouses.

Each year we raise up to 160,000 hogs, 320,000 birds and tens of thousands of rabbits. We also raise early vegetables in hothouses. The produce--more than 2,500 tons of cucumbers, tomatoes, onions and greens--goes to supply the workers' dining halls. The smoked fish turned out by our shops is also in great demand.

This vast operation requires a great deal of work. When it is a matter of fattening out a dozen or two head of cattle, a certain amount of loss is acceptable in order to provide the tons of extra meat. We cannot subsidize 150,000 head of hogs, however. The team at the hog fattening facility for the Selidovo Workers' Supply Department consistently operates at a profit, however. What makes this possible?

Food scraps account for 60 percent of the livestock ration there. The feed is steamed and enriched with trace elements and beets, pumpkins and alfalfa are added. This conserves scarce concentrates--the animals receive only 800 grams of these per day and still gain an average of 430 grams of weight. Dining halls of the Selidovo Workers' Supply Department obtain almost 200 tons of additional, cheap meat per year (the cost of producing a kilogram of pork last year was only 1 ruble 18 kopecks).

The brigade work system has been adopted and a herd reproduction operation has been set up at the fattening facility. The workers' supply department has used its own workers and means to build a camp for the seasonal pasturing of hogs, and a feedlot is being built, which will be able to fatten out 1,000 head of feeder

pigs at a time. The fact that such good results have been achieved not in a special situation but with an ordinary setup accessible to all makes the experiment of the Selidovo workers especially practical, and it is rapidly spreading and producing results. Farms at the Kalininskiy, Pereval'sk, Stakhanovskiy, Bryansk, Krasnodon and Antratsit departments of workers' supply have already caught up with the front-runners.

During the years of the five-year plan we have not only increased the total livestock herd but have also begun restructuring the farms to improve them. For example, we now have 10 feedlots with a combined capacity of 11,000 hogs. They are as well mechanized as the farms of specialized kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This is very important. After all, the industrial Donbass has not had any idle workers for a long time now, and we should perhaps give priority attention to attracting workers to the area. The fattening facilities of all 36 workers' supply departments have been modernized. Fattening shops and feed-processing facilities have been set up at each of them. It is very practical to keep hogs in individual sties during the summer months, and 1,200 of these have already been built.

Each year the Donbass miners receive around 5,000 tons of meat from the subsidiary plots in addition to the supplies allotted to them. This amount could be far greater. Before we began building rabbit hutches, we first determined that the equipment we needed for this could not be ordered from industrial enterprises. We did not give up the plan, of course, but we did spend a great deal of time and effort obtaining the materials and building the units. Neither the netting nor the cages made from it, the automatic waterers and feeders or the other equipment were very difficult to make. Perhaps enterprises whose production involves a similar technology could undertake to produce these things. After all, they are needed by kolkhozes, the subsidiary farms of plants and mines, and countless people who simply enjoy raising rabbits.

Under the existing system we are forced to fatten pigs provided by the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. According to the agreement the animals are to weigh no more than 60 to 80 kilograms. As a rule, however, our suppliers send us "heavy" animals weighing a quintal or more. Furthermore, they look after their own needs first and give last priority to their contractual commitments to us. We also found a solution to this problem, however. We began producing pigs ourselves. We converted old buildings into farrowing houses. We need milk or a milk replacement for the pigs, however. And we are not allocated any. It is also difficult to obtain medicine and mineral feed supplements. If these problems had been resolved, many would have long since followed in the footsteps of the Krasnodon and Roven'ki subsidiary farms, which feed out their own pigs and have provided the urban residents with around 3,000 quintals of additional, quality meat. We are not referring to meat production for ourselves alone, however. Each year we sell more than 10,000 pigs to the miners for their personal plots.

The feed situation could also stand considerable improvement. At the present time a great deal of food scraps are not being utilized. The public catering enterprises waste nothing, however. The collection of scraps is strictly monitored and if a certain cining hall does not fulfill its plan the workers lose their

bonuses. The residents of our cities and settlements, however, frequently mix their food scraps with trash and it is wasted, of course. It is certainly not acceptable for state enterprises to do this. Meat combines, for example, could add a considerable amount of high-calorie material to the subsidiary farms' supply by heat-processing the secondary raw material left over when the carcasses are dressed.

The subsidiary farms need land for the intensive development of livestock raising. At the present time, however, it takes a great deal of work even to cultivate tiny fields and plots. They have to be plowed, the seed must be planted and the plants require cultivation. This is especially true when the work is performed by hand, but it would be even more expensive to maintain all the equipment needed. What is the solution? In the Donbass it is the common practice for industrial enterprises to patronize rural areas. One would think that the kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers could do the same for the subsidiary farms of plants and mines.

Urals Construction Trust

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by G. Shcherbina, Sosnovskiy Rayon in Chelyabinskaya Oblast: "Not Subsidiary But Basic--The 'Solnechnoye' Farm Is the Construction Workers' Food Shop"]

[Text] To the uninitiated the words "accounting commission" may suggest an image of boring office work--totaling accounts, tabulating data.... Nikolay Fedorovich Shapranov, the director of the "Solnechnoye" subsidiary farm and other leaders and specialists know that there is more to it, however. They are not bored when they appear before the accounting commission of the "Chelyabmetallurgstroy" trust, because they see it not simply as a matter of comparing and verifying the results of the work. It also includes a comprehensive analysis of the performance of the construction workers' subsidiary enterprise.

At this time of the year L. Galkin, trust director, his deputies for essential services and other members of the commission turn their attention to the needs and problems of their subsidiary farm, without neglecting their main jobs. The last commission meeting was no exception. It reviewed the preliminary results of the "Solnechnoye's" operation for the current year and the five-year period.

What did the subsidiary farm's director N. Shapranov have to say in his report? The farm has considerably exceeded its five-year, gross crop and meat production plans. The average grain yield was 34.9 quintals per hectare for the five-year period and 36 quintals for 1980. The milk yield per cow exceeded 4,000 kilograms, the laying hens provided an average of 180 eggs, and so forth. This made it possible to provide the trust's food-service combine with a full supply of potatoes and other vegetables, milk and eggs. The combine also receives large quantities of other food products.

The following figures make the picture even clearer. This year, for example, the "Solnechnoye" produced 180 kilograms of potatoes, 98 kilograms of vegetables, 204 kilograms of milk, 51 kilograms of meat and 343 eggs for every worker in the trust. A total of 50 tons of fish was caught in lakes rented by the farm. Immediately after each fishing the entire catch is hauled in a special vehicle to the construction sites and sold live to the workers. Furthermore, while a few years ago the farm's fishing crew simply caught any fish they found in the lakes, their operation has been expanded. The fishermen now stock the lakes themselves, feed the fry and so forth.

The subsidiary farm also has an excellent apiary which is hauled out into the Ural taiga during the summer months to gather honey from the blossoms of the linden trees and the various grasses. In short, one finds in each branch of this farm a thoroughness and a complete understanding of the job and how to perform it. And this is producing results. The efficient management is making it possible not only to produce a great deal of food but also to steadily reduce the cost of producing it, which is always below the cost specified in the plan, and to make a respectable profit. The profit amounted to 600,000 rubles in 1979, and to around 3 million rubles since the beginning of the five-year plan.

These large achievements were made possible by the fact that during its 30 years of existence the subsidiary farm has become a production subdivision with full standing in the trust. The trust leadership and its public organizations help it with the development of production and of social and cultural facilities.

"The making of the collective and its morale, after all, do depend upon this," N. Shapranov says. If we have found stable and competent cadres, it is only because of the constant concern shown for each individual--the machine operator, the livestock raiser and the vegetable grower. For example, we will have resolved the housing problem within the next year or year and a half. Everyone of our workers will live in an apartment connected to all the public utilities. An excellent school has been built for the children, and a museum section has been opened there. The settlement has several stores and a hospital with a mud-bath and hydrotherapy facility. There are medical aid stations in all the divisions and comfortable lounges have been set up on the farms.

At the present time the "Solnechnoye" workers, with the active participation of the "Chelyabmetallstroy" construction workers, are outlining goals for the 11th Five-Year Plan. There is to be a great deal of construction, along with raising yield from the all the cultivated crops and the output of the individual livestock farms. The subsidiary farm will have a 600-cow dairy unit, a hog-feeding facility with a capacity of 1,000 head and hothouses with a combined area of 1 hectare. The settlement will also have a new Palace of Culture and other production, cultural and personal-service facilities.

It would be premature to say that all the farm's problems have been solved, however. This is one of them. The total livestock herd and poultry flock will be increased each year. Even by increasing the fertility of existing cropland to the maximum, however, the farm will not be able to meet all its needs for feed concentrates. The directors of the subsidiary farm and the trust have therefore

appealed to soviet and administrative agencies of the oblast and of Sosnovskiy Rayon for additional land. Arrangements will have to be made to allocate new equipment, construction materials and fertilizer for the subsidiary farm.

The problem of increasing the food supply is an urgent one, and the construction workers feel that the subsidiary "food shops" of enterprises and organizations can do a great deal to solve it. The problems must be realistically gauged, however, and approached with real concern and attention, as required in the decree passed by the party and government. The fact that subsidiary farms can help greatly is demonstrated by the "Solnechnoye" subsidiary farm of the "Chelyabmetallurgstroy" trust.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

SOLOV'YEV ADDRESSES LENINGRAD GORKOM CONFERENCE

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Account of Leningrad Gorkom First Secretary Yu. F. Solov'yev report at 26 December conference of 23d Leningrad city party organization]

[Text] Our conference is being held at a significant and crucial stage in the life of the country--on the eve of a new 5-year plan and on the threshold of the 26th congress of the Leninist CPSU.

The past, exceptionally important period was filled with the party's multifaceted activity to implement the magnificent plans of communist building formulated by the 25th CPSU Congress. The 5-year period coming to an end has been marked by impressive achievements in the development of the economy, science and culture, a rise in the people's well-being and a strengthening of our motherland's defense might. The new USSR Constitution was adopted, and a further burgeoning of socialist democracy and the consolidation of the ideological-political unity of Soviet society was secured.

This was a time of active, vigorous foreign policy activity of the party and state. The program of struggle for peace and international cooperation and the relaxation of tension is being implemented consistently. The Soviet Union's cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries was extended and enriched. New Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and reducing the threat of war were broadly supported by the progressive public of the whole world. The USSR's influence on the course of world events is growing constantly.

Soviet people rightly connect the successes in communist building and the strengthening of our country's international positions with the ever increasing prestige of the CPSU and the purposeful fruitful activity of the party Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Leninist work style and collective wisdom of the party and the scientifically substantiated formulation of immediate and long-term tasks were again strikingly manifested in the material of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum.

The decisions of the party Central Committee Plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's mobilizing and inspiring speech at the plenum have been appreiated as a clear and precise action program in the struggle for an increase in work efficiency and a new upsurge in the people's well-being.

At the center of the attention of the communists and all working people of Leningrad is the recently published draft of the main directions of the country's economic and social development in the 11th Five-Year Plan and up to 1990. The scheduled boundaries and the main task of the upcoming period, the essence of which is a constant growth in the people's material and cultural living standard, have been greeted everywhere with profound satisfaction.

Together with the entire Soviet people Leningraders entirely approve and support the party's domestic and foreign policy and the practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and take the highest evaluation of the outstanding talent of the leader and organizer and the tremendous personal contribution to the shaping and implementation of the CPSU's Leninist policy of the relentless fighter for peace and communism--Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

Sharing Soviet people's feelings, Leningrad's workers warmly congratulate Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev on the conferment on him of the second Order of the October Revolution and wish him strong health and big new accomplishments in the name of the triumph of the ideals of communism and peace on earth.

The gorkom has been unwaveringly guided in its activity by the decisions of the 25th party congress, CPSU Central Committee decrees and the instruction and recommendations of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, perceived in its daily practical work the constant attention and support of the CPSU Central Committee and has received effective assistance from the obkom.

The efforts of the Leningrad party organization in the period under review were geared to the solution of the main, key problems of an increase in production efficiency on the basis of the use in every way possible of the achievements of scientific-technical progress and a refinement in the management of the economy in all its elements. As in previous years, great attention was paid to the retooling and modernization of operating production facilities, an improvement in the structure of fixed production capital and a saving on all types of resources.

A comprehensive approach to the planning and implementation of the economic and social development of the labor collectives, administrative regions, Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast as a whole enabled the party and public organizations to increase the efficacy of all organizing and ideological-educational work and achieve an increase in the working people's creative activeness in production and sociopolitical life.

Real life has confirmed the correctness of the chosen areas with respect to fulfillment of the program of economic and cultural building. The results of the recent period also testify to this. Products to the tune of R800 million more than envisaged by the annual plans were produced in the 5-year plan, and over 95 percent of the increase in the production volume was secured thanks to increased labor productivity. More than 4,000 different products were awarded the State Sign of Quality for the first time, and the manufacture of products carrying the honorary pentacle almost tripled.

The construction workers assimilated more than R8 billion of capital investments, which made it possible to considerably build up capacity for the production of nuclear power engineering equipment and increase the manufacture of steam and gas turbines and "Kirovets" tractors. The manufacture of color television receivers more than doubled, and additional capacity was introduced for the production of furniture, footwear, garments and other products.

The increased scientific-technical level of Leningrad's economy enables us today to build the most modern ships, turbines and generators and machine tools and optical instruments and create progressive production engineering processes.

The huge social program is being implemented in planned manner. Some 219 preschool establishments, 53 schools and dozens of vocational-technical schools, general health clinics and cultural-social facilities have been commissioned in the current 5-year plan. Apartments with an overall living space of over 10 million square meters were commissioned. More than 700,000 citizens took up residence in new apartments. It is planned to maintain this pace of housing construction in the future also.

Many sports installations enjoyed a second birth in the course of preparations for the 22d Olympic Games. The unique Sports-Concert Complex imeni V.I. Lenin was commissioned.

Public transport is being improved. New streetcar, trolleybus and bus routes were opened. The Metro section up to "Primorskaya" Station was introduced ahead of schedule. The physical plant of trading, service sphere and communications enterprises and cultural establishments was further developed.

Everything we have achieved, Comrade Solov'yev emphasized, is the result of the purposeful organizing and political activity of the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and the soviet and management authorities multiplied by Leningraders' selfless shock labor and the broad framework of socialist competition under the motto "From the High Quality of the Work of Each to the High Efficiency of the Labor of the Collective!"

The initiative of the "Kirovskiy zavod" Association fitter-assembly worker brigade headed by USSR State Prize winner Ivan Vasil'yevich Zakharov and the progressive brigades of the "Zvezda" Association, which have resolved to carry the torch of the Lenin shock vigil through the 26th CPSU Congress and make labor records the daily norm, has now been broadly taken up everywhere at all industrial, construction, transportation and municipal economy enterprises.

More than 2 million Leningraders are currently participating in precongress competition.

The achievements of Leningrad's working people have repeatedly been highly appraised by the party and government. Our city was presented annually with challenge red banners for victories in all-union socialist competition.

The greetings to Leningraders and the warm congratulations of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev on the successful fulfillment of the plan of economic and social development set for the 10th Five-Year Plan were a powerful new inspirational incentive in work. In response the labor collectives are adopting upgraded socialist pledges aimed at a further increase in production efficiency and work quality.

Thousands of production frontrunners have been decorated with orders and medals of the Soviet Union in recent years, and those that distinguished themselves the most had the titles Hero of Socialist Labor and Lenin and USSR State Prize winner conferred on them.

The period under review, the speaker emphasized, is characterized by a considerable improvement in work in the main area of an increase in the efficiency of the economy --an acceleration of labor productivity growth, almost two-thirds of which was secured thanks to measures of technical progress.

One-fourth of metal-working equipment was replaced and its shift index increased by more than 20 percent in the 5-year plan. The structure of capital investments improved and the output-capital and available power per job ratios increased at enterprises of machine building, instrument making, ship building and other leading sectors of the economy.

The progressive collectives accumulated considerable experience of the extensive application of machine tools with digital program control and "processing center" type and robot-manipulators. Over 1,200 shops and sectors were comprehensively mechanized and more than 1,500 mechanized flow lines and transfer machines were introduced in the period under review.

All this affords us the possibility of securing almost the entire increase in the production volume thanks to labor productivity growth.

At the same time the boundaries which have been reached, Comrade Solov'yev observed, must be viewed merely as a base for further advancement. Such is the immutable requirement of the day to which we are directed by the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress.

The obkom plenum which discussed the tasks of Leningrad's communists in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum outlined a concrete action program of the party organizations and soviet and management authorities ensuing from the party's aim of completing the economy's switch to the tracks of intensive development in the 1980's.

This work, whose essence consists of the maximum realization of the possibilities of the strong scientific-technical potential which has been created, is wide-ranging and multifaceted. At the same time, the speaker emphasized, we should distinguish the following as most important factors: economizing on labor expenditure, improving the use of fixed production capital and spending physical resources rationally.

The Leningrad party organization has set the following goal: fulfilling the set plans in the coming years not only without the additional enlistment of manpower at operating production facilities but with a planned reduction therein even. Accomplishing this task will not be easy. It is essential that we be able to select from the multitude of jobs and concerns the main areas, draw up a clear-cut action program geared to the long term and strive persistently to implement it.

Much was done in the period under review to establish such a style and such an approach to the accomplishment of impending tasks, the speaker said. This is indicated,

for example, by the obkom-approved initiative of the collective of the Ship-Building Yard imeni A.A. Zhdanov, which adopted a pledge to secure the entire increase in the manufacture of products in 1981 and the 11th Five-Year Plan with a reduction in the number of workers.

The Kalininskiy, Zhdanovskiy and Krasnogvardeyskiy raykoms are operating consistently and persistently in this direction. The dissemination of progressive experience everywhere is the duty and obligation of all party committees and bureaus.

It is no secret that the proposition concerning the growing shortage of labor resources serves for other managers as a kind of screen with which they endeavor to conceal their own lack of initiative and inactivity.

There is indeed a shortage of manpower at times. But primarily where due concern is not being displayed to do away with unskilled, manual work. The key to the solution of the problems of labor resources lies in the mechanization and automation of production, the speaker stressed.

The policy being consistently implemented by the Leningrad party organization of strengthening the cooperation of science and production and shortening the "development--introduction" cycle has made it possible to multiply Leningraders' contribution to the solution of many important national economic problems.

But while giving the successes their due, we do not have the right to overlook the shortcomings and unsolved questions, the speaker said. Certain raykoms and party organizations are still not displaying due exactingness toward managers and engineering personnel for the development and introduction of highly efficient machinery, instruments, apparatus and equipment.

This also applies to the problem of labor resources. The proportion of manual labor is still high in Leningrad industry, and the rate of its reduction in the current 5-year plan was not more than 1 percent per year.

In Vyborgskiy, Krasnosel'skiy, Kirovskiy and Dzerzhinsky rayons the increase in the capital-output ratio considerably outstrips labor productivity growth, and the equipment shift index is only increasing slowly. At the same time only a little more than 40 percent of newly installed machine tools and mechanisms replaces obsolete and unproductive tools.

Production engineering processes are being refined only slowly at a number of enterprises, and the achievements of scientific-technical progress are making a way for themselves with great difficulty, as a result of which appreciable labor productivity growth is not being secured the length of the technological chain. The "Krasnyy treugol'nik," "Vpered" and "Barrikada" production associations, the "Gosmetr" Plant and a number of other enterprises were criticized in this connection.

We simply have no right to embark on the new 5-year plan with such a burden. Matters must be rectified immediately, vigorously and persistently, the speaker stressed. This is all the more important in that the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress provides for accelerated labor productivity growth, the fuller load of production capacity and its specialization in the manufacture of products of a high technical standard and quality in industry.

The report paid much attention to the problems of economizing on raw materials and intermediate goods and the rational use of all resources.

The party committees and bureaus, the Glavlenenab and Leningrad Gorispolkom services must formulate measures providing for the unconditional settlement of the set task--extending the scale of the use of secondary material and fuel-energy resources and developing the technical basis for processing them.

Accomplishing the tasks set by the 25th CPBU Congress and party Central Committee plenums in the capital construction sphere, the Leningrad Gorkom, under the leadership of the obkom, has directed the activity of the party, soviet and management authorities toward the on-time commissioning of capacity and the facilities being erected and the increased quality of construction.

The results achieved point to certain positive changes. Over 4,000 industrial civic facilities were commissioned and the volume of contracting work increased 20 percent in the period under review.

However, industry's increasing need for the replacement and buildup of production capacity and the developing municipal economy are confronting the construction workers with responsible new tasks which are not yet always being performed properly. Much here depends on the level of planning and the formulation of a long-term interconnected reference program of production, housing and cultural-social construction. Full use is not being made of their rights and possibilities in the solution of these questions by the Leningrad Gorispolkom Planning Commission and the Architectural-Planning and Capital Construction main administrations.

It is essential to increase the personnel's responsibility at all levels--from the worker through the manager--for an improvement in the entire process of capital construction.

The speaker dwelt in detail on measures for the practical implementation of the party's policy of a constant upsurge in the people's material and cultural living standard. Leningraders' monetary income increased by more than 10 percent in the last 2 years. There was a wage increase for many categories of working people, and pensions and grants and expenditure on social security increased.

Questions of an improvement in the supply to the population of foodstuffs, an increase in the manufacture, a broadening of the assortment and an upgrading of the quality of consumer goods were and remain at the center of the attention of the Leningrad party organization.

Much was done in the period under review to improve the organization of trading and municipal-social and transport services for Leningraders, and there was an increase in the influence of the Leningrad Gorispolkom and its administrations on all aspects of the city's life. A number of measures was implemented to improve heat and power supply and develop the physical plant of municipal economy enterprises.

There was a considerable increase in the amount of work on nature-conservation measures. The construction of a complex to protect Leningrad from flooding was initiated. The first stage of purification installations on Bely Island and in a number of suburban areas was commissioned. Additional water mains were commissioned.

At the same time the report observed that there are still many shortcomings in insuring the precise functioning of the complex municipal economy.

Shortcomings in the organization of trade and insuring the preservation of the agricultural products laid by for winter storage were sharply criticized.

Big tasks confront the urban transit enterprises. The gorkom bureau drew the attention of the managers of the corresponding Leningrad Gorispolkoms administrations to the need for a fundamental improvement in the operation of transport and the standard of passenger service.

Summing up the results of work in the sphere of party leadership of economic and social development, the speaker observed that success in the accomplishment of the impending responsible tasks will largely depend on the implementation of the measures envisaged by the party and government in the sphere of an improvement in planning and the refinement of the economic mechanism, which should be implemented in close connection with the struggle to achieve high final results.

In this connection the speaker drew attention to the need for the further dissemination of brigade methods, which in the 11th Five-Year Plan are to be the basic form of the organization of labor, and criticized the slowness in the initiation of this work in the "Istochnik" and Metal Furniture associations and at the "Metallist" and imeni "Komsomol'skoy pravdy" plants.

The report gave considerable space to an analysis of the party organizations' activity in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress on insuring the close unity of ideological-political, labor and moral education and in the practical realization of the party Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological, Political-Educational Work."

Many raykoms and party committees and party bureaus have accumulated considerable positive experience in these areas. The activity of the "Znanya truda" Association party committee, which makes extensive use of the most effective forms of propaganda and agitation not only in the labor collective but also at the place of residence, merits attention, for example. The party organizations of the "Positron" and "Plastpolimer" associations and other collectives have scored certain successes in this respect.

The practice of the ideological-political education of the working people has been considerably enriched, which is connected primarily with the extension and intensification of the system of political and economic education and an improvement in the work with ideological personnel. The plan/geared retraining of propagandists is undertaken at courses under the auspices of the Leningrad Obkom's Political Education Center, in the raykoms and in the University of Marxism-Leninism.

The level of the public's political information rose considerably in the period under review. Monthly common political days, in the course of which more than 45,000 party, union, soviet and business leaders speak in the labor collectives, are a new feature in agitation-propaganda activity.

The task of preparing the youth for work is being accomplished successfully as a whole today in the joint work of the schools and vocational-technical schools and the patron and base enterprises. The vocational-technical schools' standing among schoolchildren has risen. Some 40 percent of the students graduating from the eighth grades continue their studies in them. The ranks of Leningrad's working class are reinforced annually with approximately 50,000 vocational-technical school graduates with secondary education.

Various forms of individual work, particularly the movement of instructors, have a profound impact on education. There are currently almost 60,000 production front-runners in their ranks.

The speaker spoke of the working people's moral education and an increase in propaganda of the socialist way of life and the struggle against breaches of the standards of communist morality as a most important part of ideological work.

The party committees are obliged to increase exactingness toward executive personnel and strive to insure that management activity play the part of a practical school of life contributing to man's education in the spirit of a communist attitude toward work and communist morals.

It is essential that the raykoms and party organizations persistently seek out ways to increase the fruitfulness of the means of influencing violators of labor discipline and step up work to prevent various antisocial manifestations. It is necessary to improve the activity of the administrative authorities and the volunteer public order squads and step up legal propaganda among Leningraders.

The report noted the appreciable contribution of press, radio and television workers and the creative intelligentsia to the communist education of the working people.

Our achievements in all areas of economic and cultural building have largely been the result of the increased influence of the raykoms and party organizations on all aspects of the life of the labor collectives, the speaker observed.

The gorkom has paid constant attention to perfecting the style of its activity and regularly discussed tasks to improve organizing and ideological work at plenums and bureau sessions. An important role was assigned the organizational support for implementation of the obkom plenum decree which examined questions of a further increase in the standard of work of the primary party organizations. The party authorities' ties to the lower elements have strengthened, and there has been a marked increase in the role and prestige of shop organizations and party groups.

The efficiency of party meetings has increased. Approximately 11,000 proposals on improving the activity of the party organizations were submitted at the "Live, Work and Struggle in Leninist, Communist Fashion" meetings held in accordance with the CPSU Central Committee decree, and tens of thousands of communists outlined higher goals in socialist competition.

A most important area in the activity of the party committees was an improvement in the selection, placement and training of personnel. There was a qualitative improvement in the elective party, union and Komsomol activists and soviet and management leaders.

The gorkoms and raykoms and the party committees and bureaus markedly increased the level of supervision and verification of adopted decisions, which were more concrete and well-founded.

The report and election meetings and conferences convincingly showed the increased level of all party work. At the same time, measuring what has been achieved against the dimensions of the impending work and plans, we must say self-critically, the speaker observed, that the fruitfulness of the activity of certain party organizations and raykoms does not yet fully correspond to the demands of the day. Much remains to be done to increase responsibility, efficiency and executant discipline in all areas of production.

Leningrad communists are fully aware of their role in the implementation of the plans of communist building outlined in the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress. The city's workers are fully resolved to consolidate and multiply what has been achieved and commemorate 1981--the year of the next CPSU congress--with new work successes.

Leningrad communists assure the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Leningrad Obkom that, sparing neither effort, energy nor knowledge for the successful accomplishment of the tasks confronting the workers of the city of Lenin, they will worthily greet the 26th congress of our own Communist Party.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

KAZAKH REVIEWS CHERNENKO'S VIEWS ON PARTY APPARATUS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Nov 80 pp 2-3

[Review by Kh. Abdrashitov, chief of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee General Department: "A Leninist Style in the Work of the Party and State Machinery"]

[Text] The increase in the party's leading role in implementation of the program of communist building in our country is organically connected with the heightened and creative development of the Leninist work style and the enhanced level of activity of all elements of leadership and management. Persistently and consistently engaged in the strengthening and refinement of the system of the management of Soviet society, the CPSU Central Committee pays great attention to the practical activity of the party and state machinery, which is an essential instrument of leadership of the development of the economy and culture.

Questions connected with the above problem were broadly illustrated and underwent qualitatively new development in the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses and Central Committee plenums and in the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other party and government leaders. The most important propositions on the role, tasks and principles of the work of the machinery of the central and local authorities of the Communist Party and the Soviet state are analyzed thoroughly and in depth in the new book of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee.*

On the basis of a large amount of factual material the book collates the CPSU's historical experience in the building and development of the management authorities and examines the tasks of the party and state machinery at the current stage. The inclusion therein of a number of hitherto unpublished party documents enables us to perceive more fully the dynamics of the growth, complication of the tasks and broadening of the functions of the party machinery. Like K.U. Chernenko's books on questions of the creative development of the style of party and state work published by Izdatel'stvo politicheskoy literature in 1977 and 1978, his new book is written on the basis of the works of V.I. Lenin, decrees of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state and the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

*"Voprosy raboty partiynogo i gosudarstvennogo apparata" [Questions of the Work of the Party and State Machinery], Moscow, Politizdat, 1980.

V.I. Lenin, the author observes, engaged tirelessly in the formation of the management machinery of the world's first socialist state. In a number of theoretical works and speeches and in the course of practical work he comprehensively developed the teaching on the state management bodies and the party's leading and directing role. Vladimir Il'ich emphasized that the management machinery of the new social system must operate punctually, precisely and rapidly. Among the basic qualities essential to party and state machinery workers, V.I. Lenin named ideological conviction and party-minded adherence to principle; undeviating implementation of party policy; the constant extension and strengthening of ties to the masses; loyal service of the people of labor; and observance of the interests of socialism in every possible way. Lenin's requirements also include such important features as high culture in work, competence, executant efficiency, promptness, coordination, a self-critical evaluation of results and irreconcilability with shortcomings.

The creation, development and strengthening of the party and state machinery is traced consistently in the book's first three chapters. They show the principal areas in which a persistent struggle was waged for the creation of a system of executive party authorities in the center and locally. K.U. Chernenko emphasizes that this task was successfully accomplished in the first years after October even as a result of the intensive creative quest of the party Central Committee headed by V.I. Lenin. The new system was distinguished by a strictly class, Marxist-Leninist approach to a determination of the goals and tasks of the party committees and the departments and commissions being formed in them and by democratic methods of their formation and provided for the executive authorities' profound link with the communists and all working people. Having brilliantly stood the test of time, it is constantly being developed and refined. The activity of the party and soviet authorities at each historical stage is imbued with new content and becomes more profound and diverse, the author concludes, as the tasks being accomplished by the party and government become more complex.

The book convincingly reveals the idea of mastering a Leninist work style. Its most important features are described particularly profoundly and thoroughly in chapter four. A Leninist work style is a complex of the most important and constantly developing means, forms and methods of party and state activity based on the theory of scientific communism and Lenin's principles of party and state leadership. A Leninist style, K.U. Chernenko observes, in the broad sense of the word is typical of millions of Soviet people, for whom it has become an inalienable feature of the socialist way of life.

"An important condition of the success of party leadership consists of a Leninist work style," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said at the 25th CPSU Congress. "And a Leninist work style is one that is creative, alien to subjectivism and imbued with a scientific approach to all social processes. It presupposes high exactingness toward oneself and others, rules out smugness and opposes all manifestations of bureaucratism and formalism."

The author emphasizes that a Leninist style is an indissoluble whole. Its components are in dialectical unity and interconnection. Fascination with one arbitrarily selected feature to the detriment of another no less important and essential feature inevitably leads to considerable costs in practical work and reduces the efficiency of organizing activity. Thus professionalism divorced from other components

of a Leninist, party style could prove to be unscrupulous empiricism; and a collegial approach empty verbiage. And forgetting about a scientific approach leads to subjectivism, and divorcing theory from practical tasks to scholastic argument.

At all stages of the CPSU's activity its guiding principle has been strict party-mindedness and a class approach to the phenomena of reality. It is precisely party-mindedness, the book says, that constitutes a most important part of a Leninist work style. It is based on ideological conviction and active conscious struggle for communism and the triumph of its ideals and on selfless service of the people. The CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum, which formulated the essential measures to restore the Leninist standards of party life and the principles of leadership, played an outstanding part in the assertion of a Leninist work style.

Analyzing the main features of a Leninist style, the author points out that there has been a considerable increase at the current stage in the role and significance of a scientific approach and of the need for and importance of a constant increase in the scientific substantiation and efficiency of party work. A principal requirement of a scientific approach is the organic unity of theoretical and practical activity. Readers' attention is drawn particularly to the need for a careful consideration and in-depth analysis of the objective processes of socioeconomic life in their interconnection and interconditionality, a realistic evaluation of available potential, an ability to see the trends and regularities of ongoing changes and a comprehensive approach to party work.

K.U. Chernenko draws attention to the fact that in the broad range of activity of the party machinery there is no sector which is not connected with the preparation of party decisions. The choice of the sole correct, scientifically substantiated decision corroborated by real life and daily practice is truly the art of the strategy and tactics of party work. For this reason the CPSU strives to insure that a comprehensive study of the problem and an investigation of the deep-seated causes of phenomena on the basis of modern scientific achievements precede important practical actions in all leading elements of the party.

The party committees have done and are doing much to enhance the quality of their own decisions. At the same time the author dwells on shortcomings which have yet to be eradicated. Many decrees are still adopted which have been prepared in a hurry. They abound in general appeals, the time periods and the persons responsible for the implementation of the outlined measures are not determined in full, and, furthermore, the time periods are often unsubstantiated. Instances are encountered of party committees putting forward decrees without regard for those adopted earlier, essentially repeating the former conclusions and recommendations and contributing nothing new, although the circumstances and conditions of work have changed.

The book confirms the proposition that a Leninist work style is organically connected with revolutionary imagination, organization and efficiency. The scale and depth of the socioeconomic changes and the active participation therein of the broad working people's masses are characteristic of the party's entire activity. V.I. Lenin invested the content of the businesslike efficiency concept with profound political and ideological meaning, counterposing this class quality of the true communist to petty bourgeois laxity. "Achieving party efficiency," the book says, "means eradicating from practice in every possible way the discrepancy between word and deed,

empty hare-brained schemes, the excessive fuss of meetings and endless discussion of clear issues, implanting both in the executive party authorities and in the primary party organizations the clear-cut organization of business and a capacity for raising up the masses and carrying them with one and achieving what has been planned. Communist efficiency has nothing in common with narrow practicism and unimaginative cautiousness preventing us from rising above the task of the moment!"

Inherent in a correct style of party and state work, the author observes, are high organization and precision composed of the following elements: a well-conceived plan of practical actions providing a time breakdown for the entire volume of impending work and a procedure for the performance of the impending tasks; the rational placement of people and the clear-cut allocation of duties; a fixed daily work schedule and a personal work routine; the strict coordination of the planning of measures and the practical activity of people and the collectives for their implementation; the concerted implementation of what has been scheduled; the absence of duplication; and the on-schedule and high-quality fulfillment of the actual plan.

A particular role is assigned the development of criticism and self-criticism in the inculcation of the best features of communist efficiency. The party teaches that criticism and self-criticism are an important means of training personnel and helping to rectify mistakes in good time and prevent serious miscalculations and oversights. Criticism is effective, K.U. Chernenko writes, when it is well-founded and high-minded, is clearly addressed and is of a businesslike and constructive nature reflecting an interest in successfully surmounting difficulties, the rapid removal of shortcomings and the readiness of each participant in the discussion to carry out the collective will of the comrades. Criticism and self-criticism are developed the most successfully where the communists realize that genuine democracy cannot exist without the firm discipline and high responsibility of each for the fulfillment of adopted decisions in concert.

The CPSU organizes its work on the basis of unwavering observance of the Leninist standards of party life and the principle of the collective nature of leadership. It is determined by the essence of the Communist Party itself and the Soviet socialist system expressing the fundamental interests of the people's masses and ensues from the principle of democratic centralism, on whose basis the entire political system of the mature socialist society is organized, operates and develops. The principle of collectiveness is multi-faceted and broad in content. The collective, businesslike discussion of issues, freedom of opinion, the extensive participation of the working people in managing the affairs of their collective and society as a whole, unity of action and will of the bodies of the party and state machinery in the struggle to implement jointly formulated decisions--all these are facets of collective creativity and leadership.

At the same time, the book emphasizes, Lenin's instructions that the principle of collectiveness does not deny and does not remove the worker's personal responsibility for the entrusted job are common knowledge. In the forms of the organizational structure of the management machinery and the methods of leadership of its activity collectiveness is combined with undivided authority, which makes leadership more specific, current and efficient.

V.I. Lenin attached particular significance to control and the verification of the fulfillment of adopted decisions. Vladimir Il'ich approached the organization of

control primarily from the standpoints of the party's increased role as a directing and mobilizing force and its political and organizational activity. He saw party control as an effective means of stirring all state, management and public bodies to the precise and timely implementation of the political line formulated by the party. V.I. Lenin repeatedly pointed out that the efficacy of control is inseparably connected with its mass nature, objectivity, all-embracing, permanent and current character and publicity.

This problem is studied in K.U. Chernenko's book with regard for the requirements of the present day, when the machinery workers exercising control are confronted primarily with the task of "digging through" to the core, solicitously collecting all that is positive, finding the roots and causes of shortcomings, contributing in practice to removing them and maintaining an atmosphere of confidence and a businesslike creative mood in the collective. "A distinctive feature of recent years," the author concludes, "is the fact that the executive party authorities have increasingly frequently been verifying the state of fulfillment of party decisions comprehensively. The party demands the decisive abandonment of the immoral style of numerous superficial formal checks, which, unfortunately, has yet to be eradicated in certain organizations."

There continue to be other shortcomings in the organization of control. The attention and efforts of certain party committees are sometimes concentrated not on the organization of the execution of party and government directives and their own decisions but on the formulation of numerous measures and the preparation of every conceivable piece of information, plan and report. With this style of work verification of fulfillment is of an episodic nature and is virtually unconnected with the organization of work, which leads to the nonfulfillment or late fulfillment of adopted decisions. Here and there there is a marked fascination with just one aspect of control--observance of the set times of execution. But the remaining documents, where these times are not indicated precisely, are not monitored at all.

The actual state of affairs is sometimes lost sight of. Questions are frequently heard as part of control not with respect to the decrees in the course of whose implementation intervention is required but to those whose execution time is expiring, although the situation in this sector is shaping up well. The book stresses that control of the execution times and verification of the actual fulfillment of what has been planned are two aspects of a single whole. Dismembering and divorcing these concepts from one another means emasculating the meaning and content of Lenin's principles of control. The party orients us thus: the principal meaning and basic purpose of control is to insure the unity of decisions and execution and the successful accomplishment of tasks and also to forestall possible mistakes and shortcomings. It is precisely toward this that the organizing work of the management authorities should be geared since the state of control and the verification of execution is the day-to-day yardstick of the efficiency and quality of the work of the party committees, their machinery and each party worker.

Questions of a further improvement in the work of the party and state machinery under the conditions of developed socialism are examined in the fifth, final, chapter of the book. The fundamental theoretical propositions and practical directives on the work of the machinery contained in the decisions of CPSU congresses and Central Committee plenums and the recommendations and instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev

are being most favorably reflected in an enhancement in the standard of the party's organizing and political work and the assertion of a Leninist style of leadership. An important contribution to this process has been made by L.J. Brezhnev's books "Malaya zemlya" [The Small Land], "Vozrozhdeniye" [Revival] and "Tscelina" [Virgin Land].

The style of work of any machinery depends to a considerable extent on the personnel. The author shows convincingly how V.I. Lenin's instruction concerning promotion to the management machinery of workers "from the ranks of ordinary workers and peasants, among whom is concealed a mass of talents--administrative and organizational"--is being successfully realized in practice.

Lenin's requirements with regard to personnel selection and placement are being infused with new content. Currently practically the entire party and state executive machinery is made up of people with higher education.

The reader will find in the book many pages devoted to the makeup of the party worker and the management machinery worker and the demands made of them. These pages are not fortuitous. Comrade K.U. Chernenko, prominent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, has repeatedly addressed all-union party worker conferences, and his recommendations and proposals have drawn warm comments and approval and, the main point, have been applied. The profound knowledge of intraparty work, particularly of the machinery, to whose development and improvement the author has made a big contribution, makes his conclusions and generalizations particularly impressive. The activity of the party machinery is organically connected with the persistent, daily inculcation of the high qualities which the modern party or soviet worker and leader of any level should possess. Party workers and real leaders are not born, K.U. Chernenko points out, and they become such not according to office or title but in the process of work and in accordance with its results.

The increased role of the management machinery in the life of society under the conditions of developed socialism puts forward, together with its refinement and an improvement in its activity, the problem of the further strengthening of its ties to the masses. Our party is part and parcel of the people. At all stages of the historic path it has honorably justified and continues to justify its great role as leader of the working people's masses. Knowing their mood and aspirations well and having a clear idea of what currently constitutes the people's mandate--here lies the immutable form of a Leninist style of party leadership. The working people's written and verbal appeals are a form of these ties. The CPSU, K.U. Chernenko observes, is preserving and multiplying the Leninist traditions of an attentive and benevolent attitude toward the statements and proposals, but efficiency in this work could and must be higher. The book analyzes in detail questions of the organization of the reception of citizens in the party and soviet authorities.

The author draws attention to problems of an increase in culture in the work of the machinery, which embrace a broad complex of questions--from elementary competent accounting and the correct registration of documents through observance of exemplary order in all organizations and establishments.

A significant landmark in the Soviet country's development was the adoption of the new constitution. It has enshrined the CPSU's leading and directing role in society

and the state had set the USSR's management authorities new tasks. "Leadership of the activity of the state and management bodies," the book says, "is exercised by the party not by way of interference in their day-to-day functions but by way of development of the political line, the formulation of tasks and the concentration of their efforts on work with the personnel, an increase in exactingness toward them, development of the activeness of the communists working in these bodies and organization of the verification of execution. At the same time day-to-day practice does not rule out but at times calls forth even the need for the prompt influence of the party committees and their machinery on the management bodies in the solution of specific problems of an enterprise or sector." The book interprets in depth the experience of the CPSU's activity in this field.

Socialist competition for a worthy greeting of the 26th CPSU Congress is becoming increasingly widespread with every passing day in our country. An active search for unutilized potential for an increase in efficiency and work quality is under way everywhere. There is no doubt that K.U. Chernenko's new book will contribute to a further improvement in the activity of the party and state machinery and the successful realization of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan. It will render the broad party aktiv inestimable assistance in mastering a Leninist work style and perfecting party-political work in the masses.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN EMIGRE GROUPS EXPLOIT SOVIET NATIONALITIES PROBLEM

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 14, 16 Dec 80

[Article by Klim Daitruk: "In the Backyards of Anticommunism"]

[14 Dec 80, p 3]

[Excerpts] Quite recently, this summer, remnants of the Galician SS division, which was created and armed by the fascists, who have found jobs in the backyards of imperialist sabotage centers, commemorated the anniversary of "combat operations" in the vicinity of Brody, in the course of which, as is known, this SS pack was wiped out by the troops of the First Ukrainian Front. On this, if you will, "jubilee" the Uniate-nationalist rag AMERIKA, which is published in the United States, carried a kind of "appeal" to former SS members under the pretentious heading: "To Comrades in Arms on the Anniversary of the Battle." Not concealing their joy at the exacerbation of the international situation and the intensification of imperialism's hostile activity against the Soviet Union, called, in the terminology of the bourgeois-nationalist extremists, "enemy No 1," the SS maniacs call on their new benefactors to unleash war against our motherland and against the socialist world for, as they put it, it is precisely war which "is the final answer to all misunderstanding."

To this end U.S. reactionary circles annually hold provocative "oppressed peoples weeks," organize "hearings" in the country's legislative bodies involving the nationalist traitors and afford refuge to war criminals, on whose black conscience are tens and hundreds of slain and tortured Soviet people.

With the help of bourgeois-nationalist slogans the ideologists of imperialism are attempting not only to poison the minds of the people's masses in their own countries but primarily to spread nationalist tendencies among the peoples of the socialist countries. And their No 1 goal, moreover, is the USSR. "Nor do we have the right to forget," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "that nationalist vestiges are being kindled to the utmost from outside by politicians and propagandists of the imperialist world. Our class enemies seize with the greatest zeal on all such manifestations, inflating and encouraging them in the hope of weakening to at least some extent the unity of our country's peoples."

The ideologists of anticommunism link with bourgeois nationalism transparent hopes of the "decomposition" or "deformation" of the socialist system and are counting on precisely bourgeois nationalism being the force which will lead to the separation of the socialist community countries and the world and communist movements. [as published]

These thoughts were candidly expressed by the well-known American "Sovietologist" W. Rostow in his book "View From the Seventh Floor." "Nationalism," he wrote, "is the means for disrupting the unity and organizational discipline in the communist movement.... We need to reinforce the nationalist impulses within the communist bloc. We intend to employ all our prestige and magnetic appeal to attract nations with a communist regime to the lap of the free world."

It could not be put more frankly. It is not surprising that American imperialism, which in our day is increasingly playing the part of world gendarme, actively employs for its own purposes a variety of traitors from the ranks of surviving fascists and Vlasovites, Hungarian and Czechoslovak counterrevolutionaries, Zionists, bourgeois nationalists of various stripes and religious extremists, who on the basis of the resources of U.S. intelligence services and ideological centers are engaged in anti-communist propaganda and espionage and sabotage.

Not the least of these latter are Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists--these true lackeys of bloody Nazism and world reaction who have trodden the shameful path of betrayal of their people and of horrifying crimes and political adventures. Having settled in the United States, Canada, Britain and other capitalist countries and enjoying the support of imperialist circles, the ringleaders of the overseas Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) have not abandoned their work of Cain in their bestial hatred of the Ukrainian and all the Soviet peoples. Surviving Gestapo and SS officers and headmen and police officers still rant on about revenge and a new world war, which, they believe, will enable them to live off the workers and peasants and again trade away the Ukraine, as in the past.

The nationalist bonzes are also impressed by the openly anti-Soviet policy of Beijing and its endeavor to undermine the unity of the socialist community and provoke a new world war. The nationalist renegades are putting particular hopes, as the Munich rag SUCHASNOST' wrote recently, in the Chinese splitters mobilizing not only "their own but also outside forces" for the purpose of struggle against the Soviet Union. The OUN hacks of SUCHASNOST' are particularly delighted by, among other things, the fact that Beijing is presently showing a "greater interest" in the strengthening of NATO than certain of this aggressive pact's members even.

Having settled in the West, the bourgeois-nationalist and Uniate ringleaders--these fascist lickspittles and inveterate anti-Semites--have ended up in a single team with Zionists and the Israeli aggressors. Attempting in every way to please the bigshots of international Zionism, the nationalist emigre ringleaders increasingly frequently pontificate about the "common destiny" with the Zionists and their "common enemies" behind the so-called "iron curtain" and organize anti-Soviet provocations and rallies. To coordinate anti-Soviet activity they regularly hold so-called "roundtable conferences" in the United States at which they exchange "experience" of anticomunist provocations and outline plans for the latest joint sallies against Soviet diplomatic establishments and USSR theatrical and creative collectives performing in America. Winding themselves around the Zionists and endeavoring to obtain from them cash handouts and support from the mass information media which they control, the OUN traitors loudly advertise their "understanding" of the problems confronting Israel and international Zionism and seek any opportunity to on the one hand fawn on the Zionist moneybags and, on the other, demonstrate for the umpteenth time their hatred of the Arab peoples--the victims of Israeli aggression.

Particular endeavor is displayed by Rakhmanyy, former "observer" of the fascist leaflet in Khar'kov, who now writes from time to time in the nationalist SVOBODA. Himmler's mercenary, who, foaming at the mouth, called for the "final eradication" of the Jews, now urges the OUN mafia to fraternize with the Zionist capitalist bigshots, humbly requests their help for the struggle "against Moscow" and appeals for "mass letters" to be written to the U.S. Congress "in defense of the policy" of the Israeli aggressors.

According to the same SVOBODA, the question of the "further strengthening" of the Zionist-OUN misalliance was specially examined at the latest, 14th, session of the nationalist mob gathering bearing the pretentious name of "World Congress of Free Ukrainians." "The emigre fathers," the rag wrote, "responded positively" to the latest "measures" of the OUN and Zionist extremists for the further broadening of contacts, particularly joint provocative campaigns aimed at stirring up the fuss surrounding the mythical "human rights violations" in the USSR.

The bourgeois-nationalist traitors' shameful dealings with Zionists, Maoists and other inveterate reactionaries is yet further evidence of their class antipopular community with the sworn enemies of peace and progress and telling confirmation that, as before, the nationalist mercenaries are willing to serve anyone who pays well for the trade of Judas and for subversive activity against the Soviet people.

[16 Dec 80, p 3]

[Excerpts] Referring to the squabbles among the emigre nationalist groupings and the "lack of authoritative leadership," former SS officers and [UPA] bandits have recently been attempting to subordinate to themselves foreign nationalist grouplets which have been openly quarreling among themselves and bring "firm order" to bear there, as the rag VISTI KOMBATANTA wrote, "in their own," SS, way. But probably those trying the most are the Nazi followers in Britain, who are literally terrorizing the emigre community.

"The nationalists who were drilled by Bandera and who during the war actively aided the fascists are particularly dangerous in this respect," a reader from Britain wrote the editorial office of the newspaper VISKI Z UKRAINI--the publication of the Society for Cultural Relations With Ukrainians Abroad. "They immediately report to their 'bosses' any polemics among the emigres and are prepared to deal with those not to their liking with their own hands.... There has long been nothing sacred for them in this world."

And it is true. At rallies and in their filthy leaflets Himmler's trough-sharers are leaning over backward to propagandize their delirious designs--to again resort to military adventures--and are intimidating emigre working people with horrifying punishments for supporting peace and international detente. "The current international situation," a handful of Hitlerite accomplices wrote in a "resolution" recently adopted in London, "points to the imminence of military conflict, which must not catch us unprepared." The Bandera ringleaders pay the most attention here to the ideological indoctrination and military training of the young shift.

Carrying out an assignment of their masters from the CIA and other such departments, the nationalist Parteimenschen are doing everything to draw the emigre youth under

their tattered banners. The bourgeois-nationalist Ukrainian Youth League (SUM)--a paramilitary, profascist organization modeled on the Nazi Hitlerjugend--is, as is known, a kind of incubator of OUN extremists.

Inculcating in the young people bestial anticomunism, poisoning them with the narcotic of struggle for the "liberation" (that is, enslavement) of the Ukraine and kindling in young hearts fanaticism, extremism and a readiness to shed blood in the name of "separatist ambitions" and replenishing the purses of the Bandera "leaders" and young captains--this is what the entire training work of the former Hitlerites in the SUM amounts to. "Militarization of the youth, a martial spirit and a spirit of discipline, strictness, order and obedience will always be auxiliary features in training," Yaroslav Stets'ko, old fascist intelligence agent and OUN-Bandera boss sermonizes.

And it is being "militarized." Dressed in paramilitary uniform, the SUM members are taught the command of small detachments of young people, Morse code, photography and developing and how to read topographic maps and to get their bearings in a locality. In accordance with the training system of the notorious Green Berets, who disgraced themselves by their bloody crimes on the soil of long-suffering Vietnam, they even have to "pass a test of spending 3 days under harsh conditions without their own food rations." Of course, the Bandera ringleaders need all this to train reserves of appropriately instructed "human merchandise" for the imperialist intelligence-sabotage services, "merchandise" for which there has always been a demand on the West's espionage markets.

However, despite the nationalist yesmen's shrill propaganda, they are succeeding in dragging increasingly few young men and women into the orbit of hypocritical OUN activity. Many young people, like the representatives of the older generations of emigre labor also, preserve in their hearts love and respect for the land they have left and for the Ukrainian Soviet people. And however much the yellow-[blakitnyye] pseudo-educators attempt to enslave the young people and turn emigre youth into an obedient tool of imperialist reaction and hired bandits and killers, their plans are doomed, as they themselves are doomed to eternal shame.

The ministers of the overseas Uniate (Greek Catholic) Church, who have long been in the mire of inveterate counterrevolution and obscurantism, operate in a single team with imperialism's bourgeois-nationalist hirelings. The 350 years of the church's existence on Ukrainian soil were years of its members' cringing before foreign aggressors and their "own" home-grown exploiters and years of filthy provocations and intrigues and shameful speculation with the interests of the working people of Western Ukraine. The loyal service of the enemies of the Ukrainian people, singing the praises of Hitler and his OUN lackeys, and the blessing of the bloody deeds of the Galician Division, which the fascists created out of yellow-[blakitnykh] mercenaries of the SS divisions, and Bandera's bands finally revealed to believers and many ordinary clergymen and ministers the true treacherous face of the Greek Catholic upper clique and showed the broad working people's masses of the western oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR what the Uniate "fathers of the nation," particularly Metropolitan Count A. Sheptitskiy and I. Slipyy, current cardinal and "primal hierarch" of the overseas fragments of the union and his successor on the metropolitan's throne, actually represent.

In the ranks of the enemies of peace and progress is also the hierarchy of the so-called Ukrainian Orthodox (Autocephalous) Church in the United States headed by old fascist SD agent Stepan Skripnik. The messages of Slipnyy, Skripnik and other Uniate and Autocephalous rulers and publications of the clerical-nationalist press are imbued with a spirit of anti-Sovietism and a pathological hatred of our socialist system. Harnessed to the ramshackle carriage of anticommunism, the senile ministers of the Uniate and Autocephalous churches with one voice disparage the policy of detente, heap dirt on the country of soviets and the Soviet Ukraine and, forgetting the Biblical "thou shalt not kill," unequivocally call on their OUN wards for a "crusade" against the motherland of their fathers and grandfathers and for "retribution and reckoning."

Long divorced from the Ukrainian people and their present-day life, the ringleaders of the Uniate and Autocephalous churches in the West have turned their parishes into unique anti-Soviet institutions and have become the accomplices of imperialist reaction. The religious activity of emigre clerical-nationalist reaction has long been closely interwoven with the subversive actions of the overseas OUN members and with the hostile anticommunist actions of imperialism's espionage and ideological sabotage centers. This can be seen, in particular, in the example of the overseas fragments of Uniatism claiming "leadership" and the "leading role" among the so-called exiled, that is, emigre churches.

The unenviable position in which the fragments of the Greek Catholic Church in the capitalist countries have found themselves recently--a catastrophic drop in the congregation and priesthood, the reluctance of young people to reinforce the ranks of the clergymen and ministers and tie their life to degrading Uniatism and also the constant bickering for "leadership" between the bishops themselves and the clergy--is pushing the Uniates retrogrades toward the even more active fawning on the centers of imperialist reaction and toward participation in new ideological provocations against the socialist system and against the Soviet Ukraine.

The pitiful travails of the Uniate-nationalist provocateurs arouse the anger and contempt of Soviet people and the broad progressive public. Practice shows convincingly that the shrill anti-Soviet campaigns and acts of ideological sabotage to which the bourgeois-nationalist and clerical bankrupts resort from time to time on the instructions of their benefactors by no means testify that they represent some real political force. On the contrary. These are merely the wretched attempts of a small handful of renegades who have not had nor have now anything in common with the people's masses, including the emigre workers.

Overseas Ukrainian working people resolutely condemn the provocations of the enemies of peace and progress and demand that they cease their anti-Soviet activity. Increasingly many emigres, particularly young people, are breaking with the Uniate Church members and nationalists forever and joining the struggle for peace and social progress. "About 3 million people who are natives of the Ukraine live abroad," Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy has observed. "The majority of them follows the UIC's achievements with profound attention and sincere benevolence and rejoices in its successes."

"Many of those who prior to the establishment of Soviet power were forced to leave their native land in search of bread and a better fate overseas and their children and grandchildren visit the Soviet Union and our republic, convey to the peoples the truth about the world's first socialist country and are promoting the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the countries where Ukrainian emigre workers have settled."

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INTRAPARTY INFORMATION EXCHANGE IN UKRAINE

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 Dec 80 p 3

[Candidate of Historical Sciences Ya. Kalakura book review: "An Effective Instrument of Leadership"]

[Text] The monograph of Candidate of Historical Sciences M. Yn. Golubkov* is devoted to a collation of the experience of the Ukraine's party organizations in improving intraparty information under current conditions and its increased influence on the growth of communists' activeness. The author analyzes in depth the significance of the Marxist-Leninist science of party information and its basic sources and organizational principles and shows the role of the experience of the organization of information in the activity of the new type of party created by V.I. Lenin and the creative use and enrichment of this experience at different stages of the history of the CPSU. It is emphasized here that in the documents of recent congresses and plenums, in a number of decisions and in the works of L.I. Brezhnev and other leading party figures the party has enriched the theory and practice of intraparty information and put it on a par with the requirements of the developed socialist society and the scientific-technical revolution.

The book gives a comprehensive idea of the sources of intraparty information: contacts with the masses, the higher party authorities' briefing of the lower, report and information memoranda, protocols of party committee bureau sessions and plenums and party meetings, the working people's letters, statements and complaints, material of the periodical press and scientific research.

The monograph assigns considerable space to an analysis of the principle functions of information as an effective instrument of leadership and a means of political education. On the basis of concrete examples from the life of the Ukraine's party organizations the author shows the use of intraparty information for raising the scientific level and efficiency of party work and improving its style, forms and methods.

The author dwells particularly on the significance of intraparty information in the realization of the tasks put forward in the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Ideological and Political-Educational Work." The activity of the mass information media--the press, television, radio and the movie theater--and also an improvement in the system of party education, economic training and mass-political

*"Vnutripartiyna informatsiya. Z praktiki vdoskonalennya informatsiynoi roboti v partiynikh organizatsiyakh respubliky," Kiev, Politizdat Ukrayiny, 1980, pp 199.

work are examined from this angle. The book also deals with such forms as single days of the political briefing of the working people, the experience of the Kievskiy Gorkom is illustrated, in particular, and work at the place of residence in Zaporozh-skaya Oblast's Zaporozhskiy Rayon party organization, Kar'kovskaya Oblast's Kras-nokutskiy and others is shown.

The book's final chapter is devoted to the organization of information work directly in the party committees and primary party organizations. The author emphasizes that Lenin's principle of democratic centralism and the increasingly extensive development of intraparty democracy are the basis of the systematic and extensive briefing of the party masses on the activity of the party authorities. The mechanism of the two-way connection between the central and local authorities and the party committees and all communists is illustrated in detail.

A positive aspect of the book under review is the author's endeavor to show everything that is new and valuable engendered by the practice of intraparty information and to make it the property of all party committees. Analyzing these new forms of intraparty information which have emerged in recent years in the republic's party organizations, M. Golubkov popularizes the experience of the Vinnitskiy Gorkom and the practice of the Donetskii Gorkom in conducting seminars of party organization secretaries in accordance with the sectorial principle. For prompt information about party meetings in the primary party organizations and about the critical observations expressed by the communists to be obtained regularly the overwhelming majority of the republic's gorkoms and raykoms make use of data cards, which make it possible to provide concise information monthly on the work of the primary party organizations.

The author shows convincingly that the creation in the party authorities of permanent information sectors and the designation of instructors dealing specially with information work and the creation of an extensive network of non-T/O information sectors and groups, organizational-party work offices and public social research institutes--all this is positively reflected in an increase in the level and quality of information work.

Written to a fitting scientific-theoretical standard and with an in-depth knowledge of the field, M. Ye. Golubkov's monograph will be a useful aid for party workers and activists for a further rise in the level, fruitfulness and quality of intraparty information. It is precisely these questions which are assuming great weight and topicality now, when the party and the people are preparing for the 26th CPSU Congress, implementation of whose magnificent decisions will require increasingly accurate and prompt intraparty information.

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COORDINATION OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS IN MOLDAVIA

Kishinav SEL' SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO MOLDAVII in Russian No 11, 1980 pp 7-10

[Article by B. Statulat, deputy chief of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department: "An Important Form of Coordinating the Activity of the Party Organizations"]

[Text] On the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress each party committee and each party organization is analyzing what has been done and outlining future prospects. Simultaneously with a solicitous approach to all that is positive in their work they are examining critically the gaps and shortcomings which, unfortunately, exist not only in the practice of management but also in party work. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee (1980) Plenum and the speech therat of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, point us in this direction.

The active processes of the concentration and specialization of agricultural production occurred in Moldavia in the 9th and 10th five-year plans. The practical accomplishment of an entire complex of intricate and responsible tasks of the specialization, concentration and industrialization of agricultural production and its intensification in every way possible required a further upturn in the level of party work and the attachment thereto of the necessary purposefulness and the more specific leadership of all the intricate processes of economic and social development.

A different party organization structure has evolved in the republic party organization depending on the dimensions, nature and specific features of each production association. Independent party organizations have been created in all interfarm associations of the kolkhoz-cooperative sector. Agricultural production mechanization and electrification associations, where party organizations of the managerial machinery have been created in the majority of cases and where the communist machine operators are a part of the kolkhoz party organizations, as before, are the exception.

Two versions of the organizational development of the party organizations are operating successfully in the state sector of the integrated economy. Single party organizations are the first version. They unite the communists of all farms and enterprises of an association. These organizations currently operate in four agrarian-industrial associations. In the majority of the others, on the other hand, where there is a unified economic complex managed by a centralized board of directors of the head enterprise, independent primary party organizations have been created in each sovkhoz-plant and sovkhoz and at each enterprise which is a part of the whole.

The situation is also the same in the science-production associations, which consist of scientific research institutes, experimental stations, sovkhozes, plants and other enterprises located on territory covering from 2 to 22 cities and rayons and in which from 4 to 30 independent primary party organizations operate with an outlet to various gorkoms and raykoms. It is not deemed possible to create single party organizations under these conditions.

How, then, in such cases to coordinate the activity of the associations' communists? Secretary councils, the number of which is growing annually, are an acceptable and effective form of coordinating the activity of the party organizations. Whereas the first 5 appeared in 1974, there were 12 of them in 1975 and 24 in 1977, and 43 councils are operating in the current year.

The biggest council of secretaries of party organizations of agrarian-industrial associations is that of the Moldvinprom's Kotovskoye Agrarian-Industrial Association, which is made up of the secretaries of the 15 primary party organizations of the association, where 29 shop party organizations and 35 party groups operate. The biggest council of secretaries of the science-production associations is the council of secretaries of the party organizations of the Moldptitseprom Science-Production Association. This consists of the secretaries of the 29 primary party organizations of the association's farms and enterprises located on 22 of the republic's rayons.

Councils of secretaries of the party organizations of agrarian-industrial associations whose enterprises and farms are located, as a rule, in one city or rayon are created by a decision of the bureau of the corresponding gorkom or raykom. Councils of secretaries of the science-production associations whose enterprises and farms are located in several cities and rayons are created by a decision of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. The council of secretaries is headed by the secretary of the party organization of the association's head enterprise.

Whereas in 1974 the councils of secretaries of association party organizations co-ordinated the activity of 33 primary party organizations incorporating 56 shop party organizations and 102 party groups, currently they coordinate 305 primary party organizations in which 448 shop party organizations and 847 party groups operate.

The Regulations Governing the Council of Secretaries of the Party Organizations of Enterprises and Farms Incorporated in the Republic's Production Associations, which have been confirmed by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and which clearly define the council's functions, are rendering the gorkoms and raykoms effective assistance in organizing the work of the councils of secretaries.

Creatively studying and utilizing in practical work the experience accumulated by the party organizations of the country's industrial production associations, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and the gorkoms and raykoms are constantly perfecting the activity of the party organizations and the councils of secretaries of the agrarian-industrial and science-production production associations. Questions connected with their operation are constantly being examined in the party committees. Republic seminars of secretaries and chairmen of the party organization councils of secretaries are held regularly.

The councils of secretaries organize their work on the basis of forward plans. Meetings held as necessary, but no less than once a quarter, which discuss the most important problems have given a positive account of themselves. Together with other issues, they receive information from party organization secretaries, general directors, specialists and labor union chairmen.

Meetings of party-economic activists have shown themselves to good advantage. Party meetings with a single agenda are held in all an association's party organizations on the recommendations of the council.

The councils of secretaries formulate the communists' single viewpoint and their action plans to mobilize the collectives for the successful fulfillment of production quotas, an increase in the efficiency of agricultural and industrial production and an improvement in product quality, discuss questions of personnel work and submit proposals on personnel selection and placement. The councils also monitor the fulfillment of party and government and raykon decisions, determine the general policy in questions of controlling the economic activity of the administration and strive for its fuller practical implementation by an improvement in the structure of the primary party organizations and the planning of their work. The activity of the councils of secretaries is geared to the development and extension of intrafarm relations and production cooperation, an acceleration of the rate of technical progress and the solution of questions of importance not only for their own enterprise but primarily for the association as a whole.

The creation of councils of secretaries has helped put an end to the disconnections in the work of the communists of the agrarian-industrial and science-production associations and contributed to the development of their initiative. They do not fetter the activeness of the primary party organizations but, on the contrary, develop it. Nor do the councils substitute for the managers. The raykoms are constantly studying and collating the work of the party organizations of the associations and their councils and disseminating the best experience. The councils of many associations have accumulated valuable experience. This has been mentioned at the report and election party meetings and at the city and rayon party conferences now being held.

The council of secretaries of the Moldvinprom's Kotovskoye Agrarian-Industrial Association is concentrating attention primarily on an improvement in the activity of the party organizations, an increase in the communists' vanguard role and an intensification of agricultural production. The council endeavors in planning its work to clearly determine the principal areas of activity and select from the multitude of questions the most important. The council conducts meetings directly on the farms in consideration of the territorial disconnection of the primary party organizations and a high-minded approach to the nature of the questions under discussion.

The councils of secretaries of the primary party organizations of the Moldvinprom's Komratskoye Association, the Moldplodovoshcheprom's ... skoye Association and others adopt a well-considered approach to the selection of questions and their preparation and examination at meetings. And, furthermore, agricultural specialists and party activists are enlisted in the preparation of questions and the formulation of recommendations.

Positive experience of holding general party meetings has been accumulated by the council of secretaries of the Moldvinprom's Ungenskoye Agrarian-Industrial Association. The council agrees the agenda of these meetings with the raykom. Secretaries and other executives of the party committee participate in them. The tasks of the sovkhoz-plant party organizations with respect to the further development of the production and social-political activeness of the labor collectives, the state of and measures to improve work with specialists and personnel of the mass occupations and others have become the subject of businesslike discussion. These meetings help to mobilize the communists for the accomplishment of tasks which are equally important both for each farm individually and for the association as a whole.

The councils of secretaries of the "Selektsiya," "Dnestr" and "Viyerul" science-production associations and the Moldplodovoshcheprom's Kagul'skoye Agrarian-Industrial Association have accumulated much that is of interest in their activity.

In accordance with the regulations, the councils of secretaries organize the training of party activists and the study and dissemination of the work experience of the primary and shop party organizations and party groups. Seminars, which examine questions of the planning of organizational-party and mass-political work, an increase in the economic efficiency of the agrarian-industrial complex, the monitoring procedure, the practice of work on the placement and training of personnel, the organization of socialist competition, propaganda and the introduction in production of the achievements of science and progressive experience and so forth, have been chosen as the basic form of training.

They are performing a great deal of work on the collation and dissemination of the positive experience of organizing and political activity and the increased influence of the lower party elements on the affairs and life of the labor collectives, creating single commissions for the preparation of questions for discussion and organizing spot checks by people's control and "Komsomol Searchlight" groups. Socialist competition contracts between the association's farms and enterprises and the joint summation of results serve the development of the interaction of the party and other public organizations.

It should be mentioned that despite the great deal of work being performed by the majority of councils, there are also certain of them which are experiencing a long formation period, are failing to make use of all opportunities for an improvement in the activity of the lower party elements and are not striving for the precise and on-schedule implementation of adopted recommendations. There are instances of them embarking on the solution of problems beyond their competence. And the raykoms are acting correctly when they help them to put an end to shortcomings in good time and constantly direct their activity.

The councils of secretaries of the agrarian-industrial association party organizations operate under the leadership of the raykoms. The employees of the committees' machinery render the councils practical and procedural assistance. They participate in the formulation of work plans and in the selection and preparation of questions for discussion at general meetings of the association's communists and sessions of the councils of secretaries.

Many raykoms have reorganized the work of the instructors. They are now attached not only to groups of party organizations, as was the case before, but to association party

organizations. The council chairmen are invited to bureau sessions and staff meetings of raykom workers when questions connected with the activity of the association party organizations are being examined.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee devotes constant attention to the councils of secretaries of the science-production associations. The council chairman are included on the Central Committee register. They are invited to participate in republic measures concerning questions of the further development of agriculture. They are dealt with by executives of the Central Committee machinery, who participate in all the measures. The councils of secretaries of the science-production associations work in close contact with the raykoms. In turn, the raykoms adopt an attentive attitude toward the opinion of the councils.

It should be emphasized that the party organizations of all subdivisions of an association, both agrarian-industrial and science-production, are guided by recommendations collectively formulated by the council and strive for their consistent implementation. The council of secretaries is not empowered here to make to the party organizations recommendations on questions within the competence of the territorial party organizations like regulation of the party ranks, admission to the party, registration and the payment of party dues and on other intraparty matters.

A number of brochures and articles on the work of the production association party organizations has appeared in recent years. They also deal, among other things, with questions connected with coordination of the activity of the party organizations of the agrarian-industrial and science-production associations.

But sometimes the authors of these publications confuse the activity of the councils of secretaries of the agrarian-industrial and science-production associations with the activity of the territorial councils of secretaries of party organizations, which emerged far earlier than the councils of secretaries of production association party organizations in the large villages and settlements on whose territory several party organizations operate.

The councils of secretaries of agrarian-industrial and science-production associations do not include secretaries of the party organizations of industrial enterprises and transport and construction organizations, which are not subdivisions of an association, and also of trading and everyday service enterprises, schools and medical and other establishments on the territory of the villages and settlements whose population works in the production associations.

The territorial councils of secretaries are mainly engaged in coordinating the activity of the party organizations on the territory of the village or settlement. It is a question of mass-political work among the population (particularly at the place of residence), important political and other mass measures and the introduction of new holidays and rites. The territorial councils provide for fulfillment of a single plan of cultural-mass work, adding to the local amenities and so forth.

The councils of secretaries of the production and science-production associations are confronted with even more complex tasks. Their experience convinces us that this

form of relations between the association party organizations is viable and effective. It reflects the development trend of modern production and helps coordinate actions and direct efforts toward the accomplishment of economic-political tasks.

This experience is of great significance for an improvement in the activity of the association party organizations. We must accumulate it carefully, separating everything useful and rational from what is unnecessary and contrived. The party committees are trying to prevent haste and the blind borrowing and application themselves of this form or the other without a thoughtful consideration of the specific conditions of work locally. Much work remains to be done for the further refinement of the activity of the association party organizations and their councils of secretaries. And it will be the more fruitful, the more extensive and intensive the quest.

Guided by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee on questions of the organizational development and the forms of work of the party organizations under production association conditions, the party committees, primary party organizations and councils of secretaries are endeavoring to raise yet higher the standard of party work under the new conditions and increase its efficacy and quality in order to accomplish more successfully the tasks of economic development which currently confront the associations and which will be set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the 15th Moldavian Communist Party Congress.

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REGIONAL

KOMSOMOL UNITS OF ESTONIAN PEOPLE'S GUARDS CRITICIZED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 1 Nov 80 p 3

[Article: "Perfect the Work of the People's Guards"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the year, the ranks of the Estonian SSR volunteer people's guards have grown by more than a thousand members. In Tallinn and other cities in the republic, the work to organize volunteer guard duties on the streets and in public places has improved. Their ties to the legal protection agencies have been strengthened. The forms of work of the guards have become more diversified.

The regular meeting of the republic headquarters of the ESSR DND [volunteer people's guards] took place in Tallinn. It discussed the further organizational strengthening of the DND and the problems of comprehensive perfection of their work. Shortcomings were noted in the guard organization in Pyarnu and Sillamyae, the Valga, Rapla and Tartu rayons who have not completely satisfied the current tasks for the activity of the operational komsomol guard brigades in a number of places in the republic.

The acting general director of the "Talleks" production association, E. Shknevskiy and the director of the Tallinn Meat-Packing Plant, B. Pyllumees, reported the DND activity in their enterprises to protect socialist property. A report was also heard from the editor of the newspaper NARVSKIY RABOCHIY, A. Paut, on the work of the editorial staff to print the leading experience of the people's guards in guaranteeing law and order in Narva.

The republic headquarters of the ESSR DND adopted the appropriate decisions on the discussed questions.

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MORE EFFECTIVE POLITICAL EDUCATION FOR TARTU UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STRESSED

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 26 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by N. Shvyrov, in-house correspondent of SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA: "High Exactingness"]

[Text] The party organization of Tartu State University, the city's largest, unites 644 communists, among which over half are doctors and candidates of science. "Our main task," stressed the secretary of the TGU [Tartu State University] partkom, associate professor A. Kiris, "is to train and educate the young specialists who are armed with a materialistic world view, who know well their future profession, and are capable organizers and educators of the working collectives."

This thought ran through all 16 speeches at the Fourth Party Conference. The speakers noted that in TGU the authority of the communists and their influence on the life of the komsomols and students have risen. A complex program of ideological and political education of the students is being implemented. The progress, quality of the lectures and their ideological saturation have improved in TGU. It is difficult to overestimate the role of the 31 philosophical-methodological seminars and the numerous political circles in which almost 1200 auditors are involved.

It is remarkable that social and political practice [SPP] has been added to the planned educational work of the students. It encompasses measures both in the framework of educational work, and outside it. Each student during the practical work acquires experience in organizational activity and public speaking. In the future these will help them to cope better with the tasks placed upon the collective leaders. Almost 3,300 students passed certification during the year. The overwhelming majority of them received excellent and good evaluations. Almost one-third of those to be certified had permanent social missions. In the report and in the speeches it was noted that the introduction and perfection of the SPP system are a result of the extensive work of the party and komsomol organizations.

The partkom views ideological activity as the most important component of all the work done among the students, post-graduate students, teachers, scientists and professors to implement the communist ideals.

The chairman of the scientific council of the departments of social sciences, Corresponding Member of the ESSR Academy of Sciences Ya. Rebane also stressed this concept in his speech.

"All of our educational and scientific research work now passes under the sign of preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress, a remarkable event in our country's life," he stated. "The effectiveness of our work, and the serious requirements that are now being made of the higher school, professional knowledge, and the ideological and moral qualities of its graduates are determined by the skill of the teaching staff. Eight doctors of sciences, professors, work in four of our departments. The majority of the other teachers are associate professors and candidates of sciences."

Ya Rebane further noted that in recent years there has been a considerable increase in the students' progress in the history of the party, political economics, philosophy and scientific communism. The future specialists actively participate in the republic and all-union competitions for social sciences. For example, at the last all-union competition, seven scientific research works of the TGU students were given diplomas and certificates.

Student abstracts on social sciences have become copious in the TGU. The competitions conducted by the departments of party history and philosophy for the best expert on the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism, Marxist philosophy, materials of party congresses, etc. have become popular.

The communists and teachers in the departments of social sciences regularly give active assistance in holding philosophical-methodological seminars, and not only in the university itself. For example, such form of Marxism-Leninism propaganda has justified itself as trips by the lecturing teachers to the regions and cities of the republic (Saaremaa Island, Kokhtla-Yarve rayon, the city of Kokhtla-Yarve and the Valga rayon).

During the last five-year plan, the professors and teachers of the departments of social sciences for the first time began to actively fulfill contract work with the ministries and enterprises of the republic. Their subject matter was dictated by life. These were problems of the social development of collectives, education of youth, etc.

Speaking about the problems that still have to be solved, Professor Ya. Rebane indicated, in particular, the need for increasing the exactness in evaluating the abstracts and examinations on social and political practice of the students. The VUZ komsomol must display much greater activity and initiative in increasing the quality of training and education of the students. At times, the komsomol does not have enough purposefulness and persistence in completing started projects.

Other delegates also spoke of the work of the 5,000-man TGU komsomol army.

There are now more students studying in the nine TGU departments than graduated during all the years of existence of bourgeois Estonia. Representatives of 25 nationalities of our country are educated here. The partkom and the komsomol committee pay serious attention to the international education of the future historians, economists and physicians. The days of friendship of peoples have become very popular. This spring they were held for the ninth time and were dedicated to the 110th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin. The students from 25 cities of our country, as well as a delegation from the Vesprem University from fraternal Hungary took active part in this great holiday. The clubs of international relations, "Patriot," the international club and the movie club have prestige.

The Tartu students are strengthening friendship with their peers from the VUZ's of Moscow, Yerevan, Samarkand, Riga, Vilnius and Kaunas.

However, as the secretary of the TGU Komsomol committee, M. Kallion, indicated in his speech, the komsomols need to do a lot in order to increase the effectiveness of their ideological and political work among those youth who are still aloof from social life. The recent survey on the informativeness of students indicated that some of them have a poor orientation in today's complicated international events. The work of the university's volunteer people's guards should also be criticized. It does not display true fighting spirit and initiative. In M. Kallion's opinion, it is finally time to instill order in the dormitories where more than half of all the VUZ students live. Many of them have been left to their own devices. How do they spend their free time?

It should be noted that at the last party conference, the TGU delegates were also severely criticized by the partkom for the unfavorable situation in the dormitories and for insufficient attention to this serious problem. And now, 2 years later, the communists are again concerned about the unworthy behavior of certain students in the dormitories. This means that the partkom during this time was not able to achieve any noticeable correction in the matter. Due to a lack of control, a number of other decisions that were made on this question also have been implemented only on paper.

The conference noted an increase in the influx of student youth into the party ranks, and an improvement in the role of the Leninist komsomol as a party reserve. However, not all the young communists of the VUZ have party commissions. It is precisely the party commissions, as is known, that are the tested form of education of the young, and their access to social work. Nevertheless, not all the young communists display initiative in this respect. Moreover, not all of them show the proper example in studies and daily life.

The student years are a time of persistent studying, broad plans, arguments and searches. A person matures and is formed on the student bench. It is important in this time to utilize all the potentialities that are afforded the students by the educational institution. Nevertheless, as the head of the educational section of the TGU, M. Salundi, noted in his speech, analysis of almost 300 diaries of educational groups demonstrated that there are still many students who are absent from lectures and seminars. The students have a significant debt for many educational subjects. This spring, for example, almost half of the students in the second course of Russian philology (43%) did not pass examinations in time. In the speaker's opinion, it is necessary to increase the responsibility of all communists, as well as the deans, department heads, and course curators in strengthening the educational discipline. A lot depends on it.

The conference, which took place in an atmosphere of high mutual exactingness, provided the VUZ party members with a good impetus for the future. They still have a lot to do to increase the level of professional training of the young specialists, and their social and civil maturity.

The head of the section on science and educational institutions of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, A. Aben, the minister of higher and secondary education of the ESSR, I. Nuut, and the first secretary of the Tartu gorkom of the Estonian Communist Party, I. Toome participated in the work of the conference and spoke. Associate professor A. Kiris was elected the TGU partkom secretary.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

BELORUSSIAN OFFICIAL ON INTERFARM COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 11 Dec 80 p 2

[Article by G. Gol'dman, Candidate of Economic Sciences and chief of the Main Administration for Economics and Planning of the Ministry of Agriculture for the Belorussian SSR: "For Interfarm Cooperation -- A Broad Path"]

[Text] The rural workers are studying with great interest and have fully approved the program of the CC CPSU and the 26th party congress entitled "Principal Trends for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During the 1981-1985 Period and for the Period Up To 1990." I would also like to express my satisfaction regarding this exceptionally important document, especially that section in which mention is made of the need for the further development of agro-industrial complexes and specialization and concentration in agricultural production based upon interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration.

A great amount of work has been carried out in our republic in this regard. Sugar beets, for example, were grown in 87 rayons 10 years ago and today -- in only 25 rayons. The growing areas for this crop have increased in size, on the average, from 49 to 143 hectares and they constitute more than 6 percent of the arable land structure at spetskhozes [specialized farms]. The plantings of flax per flax-growing farm have increased from 103 to 166 hectares. The production of marketable vegetables has been concentrated at specialized trusts of sovkhozes, which sell more than 80 percent of the overall quantity obtained to the state. Specialized zones for the development of cattle husbandry in the forest district are becoming increasingly more apparent.

The average dimensions of farms have increased noticeably and the level of concentration in the production of livestock husbandry products has been raised. Nine years ago, 197 farms were engaged in the production of eggs and poultry meat. They produced 498 million eggs and 21,000 tons of meat. At the present time, 10 production associations for poultry production within the poultry industry system of the Belorussian SSR, which include 61 enterprises and 34 large kolkhoz and sovkhoz poultry factories, are furnishing more than one and a half billion eggs and in excess of 60,000 tons of meat.

By means of new construction or the modernization of existing facilities, more than 600 large farms and complexes for the production of milk, each of which maintains 400-800 or more cows, were created. At the beginning of the year, there were 300

spetskhозes for the fattening of large-horned cattle in operation. These facilities are selling 27 percent of the overall quantity of beef being obtained. On the average, one such farm sells 700 tons of meat to the state. One hundred and seventy seven spetskhозes for the production of pork are selling 44 percent of the overall quantity of pork being obtained. During the next few years, the plans call for the volume of pork produced at complexes and farms of the industrial type to be raised to 50 percent.

Interfarm cooperation in livestock husbandry, seed production, construction and in providing services for kolkhozes and sovkhozes has undergone further development throughout the republic. The following facilities have been created and placed in operation: 577 interfarm enterprises, including 25 for the production of livestock husbandry products, 10 for the production of feed and 53 for the artificial insemination of livestock. Twelve large-scale interfarm enterprises are being built on a cooperative basis, including seven for the production of pork capable of handling from 24,000 to 54,000 head annually and one for the fattening of large-horned cattle.

This year has been a difficult one for the agricultural workers. Compared to the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, where beef production produced a profitability of only 18.6 percent, at the interfarm enterprises it reached 52.9 percent. The average milk yield per cow here was higher by 21.3 percent and direct labor expenditures for the production of a quintal of milk -- by 23 percent, the weight increases for large-horned cattle -- by 15 and for hogs -- by 41 percent lower than at kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

There are 62 agro-industrial enterprises and one agro-industrial association in operation throughout the republic. By way of an experiment, seven agro-industrial associations for the production and processing of potatoes, flax fibre and beets are being created. An oblast production association for the cultivation, procurement, processing and trading in vegetables has been organized in Gomel'.

Extensive use is being made in our republic of a form of cooperation under which the kolkhozes and sovkhozes carry out the production functions of interfarm enterprises for individual types of activity. More than 300 such enterprises have already been created and placed in operation, including 156 for the fattening of large-horned cattle, 33 for the production of pork, 65 specifically for the raising of non-calving young cows, 25 for sheep raising and others.

The Kolkhoz imeni Uritskiy in Gomel'skiy Rayon, which over the past 5 years has carried out the production functions of an interfarm enterprise for the fattening of large-horned cattle, clearly reveals the advantages offered by this form of cooperation. The association included 17 kolkhozes throughout the rayon, which attracted 7.6 million rubles worth of capital investments for this purpose. The expenditures were quickly repaid. During the first 4 years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan, the production of beef increased by threefold and 25,000 head of large-horned cattle, the overall live weight of which was in excess of 10,000 tons, were sold to the state. More than 13 million rubles worth of net profit was realized from the sale of this cattle. The fattening of the cattle is carried out using forage obtained from the leading farm. Towards this end, the Kolkhoz imeni Uritskiy was released from having to sell crop husbandry products to the state and it was accepted as a partner for cooperation.

Typical farms engaged in carrying out the production functions of interfarm enterprises include: the Mir Sovkhoz-Combine in Baranovichskiy Rayon, the Kolkhoz imeni Prunze in Shklovskiy Rayon, the Sovkhoz imeni Ul'yanov in Minskij Rayon and others. Their experience, similar to the experience of the Kolkhoz imeni Uralskiy, is being employed extensively throughout the republic.

The program of the CC CPSU and the 26th party congress is oriented towards further development of agricultural production based upon interfarm cooperation. And as one can readily appreciate, this makes great sense. True, it must not be overlooked that this is a complicated process and one which requires a skilful approach.

Substantial changes in the structure of production and the development of new production formations have complicated the interfarm economic contacts. The financial status of a highly specialized farm is determined by one or several types of marketable products. The development of the cooperation process and the economic status of those participating in cooperation are dependent upon how correctly the economic interrelationships of the farms have been resolved.

Within the system of economic interrelationships, great importance is attached to the plan for state procurements of agricultural products. The opinion is often expressed that such plans should be established for the interfarm enterprises and not for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes -- the participants in cooperation. One can hardly agree with such a proposal. An interfarm enterprise has its own plan for the production and sale of products, a plan which is developed on the basis of agreements concluded with participating farms and approved during a meeting of the representatives of the farms. However, at the same time it should be borne in mind that the kolkhozes and sovkhozes create an interfarm enterprise for the purpose of carrying out the state plan with reduced labor and resource expenditures and with a greater economic effect. The work carried out by an interfarm enterprise is not viewed as a detached endeavor, but rather as an extension of the production process of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

Certainly, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes participating in cooperation are interested in the operational results of an interfarm enterprise both from an organizational and economic standpoint. If the farms do not bear responsibility for fulfillment of the state plans for the procurement of agricultural products, then their economic contacts with the interfarm enterprise are weakened, their interest in the results of its activity is lowered and the interrelationships are reduced to a mere "buy and sell" basis. It is still another matter if the interfarm enterprise does not have technological contacts with the participating farms, for example an interfarm hothouse combine. In such instances, the plans for the state procurements of products produced by them must be established with the agreement of the participating farms for the interfarm enterprise directly.

A most important condition for ensuring durable interfarm cooperation is that of establishing a correct system for the distribution of that profit obtained from interfarm activities. This system is controlled by accounting prices and by the direct distribution of profit. In Grodzenskaya Oblast, for example, the accounting prices for young stock delivered for fattening and maturing purposes are established on a differentiated basis by rayons and also taking into account the sex and weight of the animals. The number and weight of the cattle turned over to spetskhozes are

taken into account in the production-financial plans of the cooperating farms. Analysis has shown that the accounting prices in use in Grodno'skaya Oblast ensure, for the most part, adequate material interest on the part of those participating in cooperation. Last year, more than 70 million rubles worth of profit were redistributed by means of these prices and 99 percent of the farms completed the year on a profitable basis.

Sufficiently sound accounting prices are being employed successfully on many other cooperating farms throughout the republic. As improvements are realized in the production and quality of the products being sold, the level of an accounting price can change substantially. The Mir Sovkhoz-Combine in Baranovichskiy Rayon, for example, by selling practically all of its animals at a heavy weight and in a high state of nourishment and thus obtaining a great amount of profit, is able to pay the reproduction farms 13 rubles per kilogram of live weight, for young stock raised and fattened to 7-12 days of age. Experience has borne out the fact that the accounting prices conform more completely to the cost accounting relationships and make it possible to provide the cooperating farms immediately with all of the profit earned from the sale of the products. These funds are subsequently used, during the same year, to provide the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with additional income. Such prices do not complicate the problems concerned with planning, financing and the issuing of credit.

In addition to accounting prices, use is also being made throughout the republic of another combination form of mutual accounts; accounting prices are employed throughout the year and at the end of the year the profit is distributed. Such a system is being used in particular at the Kolkhoz imeni Uritskiy in Gomel'skiy Rayon. Here the payments for young stock are being carried out throughout the year based upon the accounting price and at the end of the year 20 percent of the actual profit obtained is distributed among those participating in cooperation for funds invested in capital construction, 45 percent -- for feed supplied and 35 percent -- for young stock delivered to the complex.

Analysis has shown that serious shortcomings exist in the work of organizing economic mutual relationships in interfarm cooperation.

Quite often the accounting prices are approved in the absence of sufficient economic validation and the established principles and methods for developing them are not followed. There have been instances of identical accounting prices being approved for farms operating under different conditions. At times, withdrawals have been made at the spetskhozes for the purpose of redistributing balance profit and this undermines the principles of cost accounting and adversely affects the course of production specialization.

The interrelationships of cooperating farms are not always formulated correctly from a legal standpoint. At times, these interrelationships are organized in the absence of appropriate agreements, the system of mutual accounts is established at the end of the economic year and so forth.

In the CC CPSU program entitled: "Principal Trends for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR During the 1981-1985 Period and for the Period Up To 1980," it was pointed out that "Specialization and concentration in agricultural

production must be developed in a consistent manner based upon interfarm cooperation and agro-industrial integration. The experience of our republic convincingly confirms the correctness of the party's program. It will make it possible to ensure further intensification of agricultural production and raise its economic efficiency. Based upon that which has already been achieved, our task consists of continuing to implement improvements in the work of the interfarm associations, eliminating existing shortcomings as rapidly as possible and, on this basis, achieving maximum increases in the production of agricultural products.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

BSSR GOSPLAN CHIEF ON AGRICULTURE, TERRITORIAL PLANNING

Moscow PLANOVYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 11, Nov 80 pp 14-23

[Article by V. Gvozdev, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, chairman of Gosplan BSSR: "The Republic's Economy as a Single Economic Complex"]

[Excerpts] In the solution of priority tasks of greater acceleration of production of food products and more stable maintenance of processing sectors of industry with agricultural raw material, an important role belongs to the agroindustrial complex formed in the republic. Its central component is agriculture; in this are also included servicing sectors and production facilities and the processing industry.

At the present stage, one of the chief directions of the republic's agricultural development is specialization and concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration. The advantages of such specialization and concentration consist, first, in the creation of interfarm funds, ensuring systematic intensification of production and its conversion to an industrial basis; second, in more complete realization of the possibilities of different forms of specialization; third, in equalization of economic conditions of production and increasing the incentives of participants of cooperation in end results; and, fourth, in the successful solution of social tasks. Interfarm cooperation contributes to raising of the level of socialization of kolkhoz production, a drawing closer together of the two forms of socialist ownership, perfecting of social relations, improvement of cadre skills and changing of the character of their labor, as well as the gradual elimination of differences between town and country.

A significant growth of the process of agroindustrial integration took place after the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, a decision of which contributed to the conversion of agriculture to an industrial basis. By the beginning of 1980, a total of 32 complexes for the production of milk (each with 600 or more cows), 6 complexes for the growing and fattening of cattle (with 5,000 and more head), 15 complexes for pork production (with 12,000, 24,000 54,000 or 108,000 each per year) and 7 complexes for the growing of young cows that have not had their first young (with 2,500 or more cattle places) had become operational. There are also in operation 218 specialized farms for pork production, each of which has on the average more than 3,600 pigs. Significant successes in the field of specialization and concentration of production have been achieved in poultry-raising. At the present time, 60 enterprises of the BSSR Poultry Industry, included in 10 sectorial associations, produce 92.5 percent of the eggs and 85.3 of poultry flesh.

Sixty-seven agroindustrial enterprises, created on the basis of alcohol, starch and canning plants, are in operation in the republic.

Realization of the party's policy of intensification of agricultural production, expansion of its specialization and concentration and strengthening of the material-technical base contribute to the growth of production volume of crop production and animal husbandry. Solely in the four years of the current five-year plan as compared to the same period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan, on the kolkhozes and state farms of the republic, production of grain increased 15 percent, meat--25 percent, milk--22 percent and eggs--1.7-fold. The republic fulfilled production plans of potatoes, sugar beet, milk and eggs. There were sold to the state above plan 737,000 tons of potatoes, 99,000 tons of sugar beet. The plan of sale of milk with its additional target was overfulfilled by 18,000 tons and eggs--by 673 million each.

At the present time, an important problem in the republic's agriculture is being resolved--dissemination of the experience of the best farms to all kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The Kolkhoz imeni Uritskiy in Gomel'skaya Oblast is a striking example of the use of advanced methods of cattle fattening. Here there has been organized a modern, highly mechanized interfarm enterprise for cattle fattening with a capacity of 11,000 head. Due to the high level of intensification of crop growing on this farm, 55-60 fodder units are produced from each hectare of secured land, which permits the kolkhoz as the association's head enterprise to almost completely provide all cattle being fattened with fodder of its own production. Good results have also been obtained here by farms specializing in fattening of pigs, milk production and so on. With Kolkhoz imeni Uritskiy as an example, it is planned to create big enterprises for the growing and fattening of cattle in each of the republic's rayons. This will make it possible by the end of the 11th Five-Year Plan to concentrate the production of half of all beef and pork at complexes and on farms of the industrial type. A total of 60 animal-husbandry complexes are in operation in the republic, while 130 are in the process of construction.

The mixed feed industry has undergone significant development in the republic; its share in the structure of the grain-milling, groat and mixed-feed industry grew from 11.6 percent in 1970 to 29.2 percent. At the same time, the production capacities of this subsector are not fully satisfying the mixed-feed needs of animal husbandry.

In recent years, the role of the chemical and petrochemical industry has sharply grown in Belorussia's economy; its relative share in the total volume of industrial production will increase from 5.1 percent in 1970 to 10.4 percent in 1980. The existence of deposits of salt, petroleum, concomitant gas and hydrocarbon raw material of petroleum refining served as the basis for the formation of large complexes for the production of mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers, synthetic resins, varnishes and paints, plastic articles, fiber-glass materials and products from them. The relative share of concentrated and complex fertilizers in their total production grew from 87.2 percent in 1975 to 95.2 percent in 1979. More than 36 percent of the fertilizers are produced in granular form. At the Beloruskaliy Production Association, there went into production during the 10th Five-Year Plan capacities for the production of 4,550,000 standard tons of potassium fertilizers; annual capacity has reached 12.8 million standard tons.

At the same time, problems of utilization of phospho-gypsum and halite tailings--wastes of production of phosphoric and potassium fertilizers--are being resolved

extremely slowly. The republic's requirement for nitrogenous and phosphoric fertilizers is still not being completely satisfied. The extraction of potassium chloride from mineral resources remains at a low level.

The improvement of regional planning is an important direction for the realization of decisions of the party and the government for the improvement of management of the economy in our country. Expansion of the rights of union republics and local soviets of people's deputies provided by the USSR Constitution in regard to ensuring comprehensive and social development makes necessary hiking of requirements on regional plans, their economic basis and coordination with sectorial plans. In this connection, Gosplan BSSR, ministries and departments of the republic, oblast ispolkoms and the Minsk city Ispolkom are constantly looking for ways of solving economic and social tasks.

The development of complex plans of development of the economy of the republic, oblasts and the city of Minsk with the inclusion of all enterprises and organizations, located on their territory, provided the opportunity for pertinent party, soviet and planning organs to influence more actively the process of economic development and boosting the efficiency of public production. And this, as indicated by practice, is necessary. The fact is that each oblast of the republic under the conditions of rapid growth of the economic potential is essentially a large production complex. For example, Vitebskaya Oblast in recent years has had an industrial production amounting to about 3.7 billion rubles, that is, as much as was produced in the republic in 1960.

Consequently, analysis of proportions developed, disclosure of "tight spots," especially in regard to intersectorial problems, reserves for saving of labor, material and financial resources constitute a problem of the day that can only be solved through a complex approach to planning. Bureaus of the Scientific-Research Institute of Economics and Economo-Mathematical Methods of Planning under Gosplan BSSR have been created to improve the organizational and methodological supervision of regional planning in the republic's oblasts; these coordinate their activities with local planning organs.

But there are other questions demanding a solution. Thus, in accordance with the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers of 12 July 1979 "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Action of the Economic Mechanism on Raising Efficiency of Production and Quality of Work" councils of ministers of union and autonomous republic and executive committees of kray, oblast and city soviets of people's deputies are assigned compilation and establishment of consolidated five-year and annual plans for production of local construction materials and manufacture of consumer goods and plans of housing-municipal and cultural-everyday construction as well control over their fulfillment. At the same time, the development by Gosplan BSSR of methodological instructions and a listing of indicators for corresponding sections drags on.

Under the conditions of a sharply growing production potential and the task set by the 25th CPSU Congress for its most effective use, the comprehensive development of all elements of the nonproduction sphere acquire a special significance. In this connection, problems of planning and development of the infrastructure: road construction, transport, communications, housing and municipal services, health

care, education and culture demand greater attention both from central planning organs and from union ministries and departments, all the more because the republic still lags behind the average union level in regard to the development of a number of social and cultural sectors (in distinction to production ones). For example, the number of physicians per 10,000 inhabitants in the republic is 92 percent of the general union level and the number of seats in city motion-picture theaters--79 percent and preschool institutions in rural localities--65 percent.

The needs of the economy and the population for conveyance by railroad transport in the republic are far from being satisfied. On a number of railroad lines (Orsha--Vitebsk--Bogosovo, Zhlobin--Mogilev--Orsha, Luninets--Baranovichi and others), the capacity of the upper structure of the track does not allow for an increase in the speed of movement. Junctions and particularly sorting yards are in need of reconstruction and development for the purpose of increasing through-put and transport capacity of the most important lines.

Due to the size of Belorussia and a relatively development network of motor roads, motor transport plays a significant role in transportation. About 13 percent of freight turnover constitutes its share. But it does not encompass all freight and passenger hauls where it could be rationally used principally because of the inadequacy of the specialized park and low level of road surface. A significant lack exists in the development of the network of automobile roads in the southern part of the republic.

In the past 10-15 years, there has been achieved in Belorussian SSR an improvement of territorial proportions in the development of production and equalizing of the levels of economic and social development of oblasts through a rational allocation of productive forces. The level of specialization and comprehensive development of the economy of oblasts and rayons has been raised and new sectors of specialization have appeared, with the sphere of consumer services undergoing development. The economic of the western part of the republic and the Poles'ye has been developing at an accelerated rate. In the large cities, developed multisectorial combinations (agglomerations) of industrial enterprises have been formed or are in process of being formed; they involve the joint use of material and labor resources and elements of the infrastructure.

In the republic, 188 of 207 urban settlements belong to the category of small settlements (with a population size of less than 50,000 people), including 77 cities and 111 settlement of the urban type. It goes without saying that all the small and medium-size cities of the republic cannot and must not grow simultaneously as industrial centers. Therefore each five-year period, planning organs establish a list of cities favored by a combination of conditions for immediate industrial development. The number of such cities is constantly growing. Lists of them are examined by the government of the republic and, after approval, are sent to industrial ministries and departments for use in the preparation of proposals on development and allocation of enterprises of pertinent sectors.

Approximately 70 percent of large and medium-size industrial enterprises built in the BSSR have been located since 1960 in small and medium-size urban settlements. They include a number of enterprises for electric power engineering, machine building, chemical and light industry, construction-material industry and other sectors.

During 1961-1979 there were built: the Lukoml'skaya and Berezovskaya GRES; a combine for lime materials in Ruba, the Slutsk Combine of Construction Components for Animal-Husbandry Complexes; plants for large-panel prefabricated house construction in Gantsevichi, reinforced concrete products in Bereza, Khovniki, Kalinkovich, Zamslavl'. Slutsk and Smolenichi, machine-repair in Beloozersk and Kalinkovich, motor-repair plants in Slonim and Dzerzhinsk, repair plants in Shchuchina and Mosty; an excavator-repair plant in Lepal', and the Luninetsk Plant of Electric Motors for Agriculture; the Zhodino Clothing-Knitwear Factory and other enterprises.

Affiliates of production associations have been established and are developing: of BelavtoMAZ [Belorussian branch of Minsk Motor-Vehicle Plant (?)], Minsk imeni Lenin, Belorussian Optical and Gorizont. A branch of Luch Footwear Association has been opened.

The growing scale of production, complication of intersectorial relations and the growing influence of social factors require implementation of interconnected processes in production output, population relocation and conservation of the environment and improvement of management of these processes. A special role in the location of production in the republic is being assigned to the creation and development of production complexes and centers and resettlement--transition from autonomously developing cities to the formation of interrelated systems of resettlement and servicing of the population. In the long term, major importance will be given to location of production in the form of production complexes with centers in cities that would fulfill the role of interregional centers.

The republic is distinguished by eight existing production complexes and nine production complexes in process of formation of the intraregional kind. The group of already formed ones includes multisectorial complexes in Minsk, Comel', Mogilev, Vitebsk, Grodno, Bobruysk and narrow specialized ones in Novopolotsk and Soligorsk. Industry in them has reached a high level of development; therefore here for the purpose of reducing the load on the environment and bringing the population's living conditions to a level corresponding to modern requirements, the main attention in the perspective period will be centered on reequipment of existing enterprises, maintenance of proportionality in development of specialized sectors and auxiliary and servicing sectors of material production and of the nonproduction sphere. Among the rapidly forming new production complexes are those of Brest, Baranovichi, Holodechno, Mozyr', Zhlobinsk-Svetlogorsk. They are characterized by a rapid rate in the development of industry, closeness of its structure to the structure of the republic's industry and a high relative share in the republic's industrial production.

The centers of existing new production complexes and of those in process of formation are located in cities capable of performing the functions of interregional centers. In the developed by BelNIIPIgradostroitel'stvo [Belorussian Scientific-Research Institute of Planning of Urban Development (?)] Scheme of Location and Development of Urban and Rural Settlements of Belorussian SSR up to the Year 2000, there is proposed forming on the basis of production complexes 14 interregional systems of group resettlement. Such a location of interregional centers in the republic will make it possible over the long term to ensure the influence of each of them over a territory with a radius of 60-100 km. There will be concentrated in these centers in addition to industrial enterprises and construction organizations facilities for material-technical supply and institutions in the service sphere for

the population. For the purpose of creating a unified group system of resettlement, there also will be created regional, interfarm and local centers heading corresponding systems of group resettlement. But successful work in this direction requires unified recommendations for the creation of new and the development of existing complexes as well as the formation of group systems of resettlement.

Group location of industrial enterprises exerts a big influence on the complex development of the republic's economy, especially of the small and medium-size cities. In the last 15 years, almost 50 industrial centers were created in the republic, including large centers in Vitebsk, Brest, Novopolotsk. They include more than 370 enterprises with a capital-investment volume of roughly 7.5 billion rubles. According to the calculations of planning organizations, the savings from such a disposition of enterprises, attained by the creation of common engineering systems and structures and a portion of auxiliary services, exceed 200 million rubles solely in capital expenditures.

At the same time, the construction and operation of group facilities have shown that there is a need of solving without further delay many organizational problems, first of all to regulate the allocation of funds for the creation of general facilities for industrial centers. On completion of construction, it would be advantageous to turn over these facilities to specialized organizations, inasmuch as the industrial enterprises themselves on whose balance sheets they are to be found are not in a condition to provide skilled servicing of such big and complex systems and structures.

As we know, the selection of a rayon and location of new construction (and this is of major importance for the complex development of a region) is done at the present time by planning and operational organs during the preplan stage in the course of development of schemes of development and location of productive forces. The existing system of sectorial and regional schemes, however, does not provide for their full coordination and is recommendatory in character. As a result, frequent changes in regions and sites of construction occur; for some ministries and departments, an unwarranted possibility exists on the basis of purely departmental interests not to build installations in small and medium-size cities where specific capital investments naturally are somewhat higher than expenditures for location of enterprises in large cities. It is essential that schemes, following their coordination at Gosplan SSSR, become an obligatory document for ministries and departments.

Other possibilities also exist for a more comprehensive development of the republic's economy. In particular, the relative share of agricultural raw materials is high, particularly of flax fiber, which is sent out of the republic for processing; insufficient use is being made of the possibility of processing chemical fibers and plastics made at republic enterprises. All these questions without doubt deserve the utmost of attention.

Complex planning and a complex approach to the solution of economic tasks are important of guiding the building of communism. The development of each economic region of the country will increasingly depend on the fruitfulness of work in this direction. A guarantee of our successes and victories is to be found in the

dedicated labor the Soviet people, the Leninist scientifically based policy of the CPSU and the ever-stronger unity of the party and the people. The republic's workers, successfully completing the 10th Five-Year Plan, are doing everything possible to commemorate the 26th CPSU Congress with new labor victories and to establish thereby a reliable foundation for a further rise of the economy in the forthcoming five-year plan.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

INTEGRATED ENGINEERING SERVICES NEEDED FOR AGRO-INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 9 Dec 80 p 3

[Article by M. Sobor, engineer and secretary of the party committee at the Kishinev Sovkhoz-Institute of Wine-Making: "Engineering Service of a Farm"]

[Text] "To continue to strengthen and achieve specialization in the repair and servicing base for agriculture. To expand the introduction of progressive forms for organizing the use of equipment in agriculture."

(From the program for principal trends).

Modern APP's [agrarno-promyshlennyy predpriyatiye; agro-industrial enterprise] have a powerful technical base at their disposal, a base which continues to grow with each passing year. Agriculture and the processing enterprises are being supplied with improved types of machines, mechanisms, automatic systems and other items of technical equipment requiring skilled servicing and operation.

In addition to quantitative changes, the industrialization of agricultural production will also bring about qualitative changes: improvements are being realized in the technology employed in the cultivation of crops, fertilizers and plant protection agents are being employed in a more intensive manner and the initial processing and storage of products are being carried out with the aid of mobile machines and units, transport vehicles and fixed units assembled into individual technological lines.

All of the above produces great economic results only if the equipment is operated, serviced, adjusted and controlled in the proper manner, if the production line work is carried out on a continuous and rhythmic basis and so forth. Unfortunately, it is very difficult to achieve such a situation in actual practice. And here is why.

Whereas such services as construction, financial, economic and supply are centralized within the framework of a sovkhoz-plant or association, the engineering-technical services remain separated. At one and the same farm it is possible to encounter an engineering group which provides services only for agriculture and another -- only for industry. Naturally, this requires the creation of independent technical bases for both. Thus, it is practically impossible, for example, to use the mechanical workshops and specialists of a wine plant in other branches such as agriculture,

construction or housing and municipal services. And if it happens at times that individuals are enlisted, with great difficulty, to furnish assistance to a neighbor, then it is done in order to receive a special payment and in a manner suggesting that they were hired on by another department.

This example applies to our farm and it is also believed that similar situations prevail at other enterprises in the branch. It is obvious that the time is at hand for creating a single engineering and technical service for an APP, one which will provide services for all production sectors without exception. Moreover, the traditional functions of this service should ideally be changed somewhat at the goals change.

Since a large network of repair enterprises and technical servicing stations for agriculture has been created within the republic's Goskomsel'khoztekhnika and specialized enterprises for the centralized repair of wine-making and power engineering equipment are in operation within Moldvinprom, a requirement now exists for creating a repair base and also an engineering service on the farms with the above being taken into account.

This is a very important problem in view of the fact that the capabilities at the mentioned enterprises at times lie idle owing to the absence of a repair fund, while at the same time the farms, under various pretexts, are creating their own powerful repair bases. There is only one objective reason for such distrust of the repair enterprises -- the low quality of the work being performed. Everything else takes place as a result of imperfections in the organization of the engineering structure on the farms and the vague nature of its functions.

Today the time is at hand for the engineering-technical service of an APP to concern itself more with organizing the repair and technical servicing operations, rather than carrying out such work using its own resources. Operational experience indicates that the sovkhoz-plants and associations least of all have a requirement for engineers for repair work and operations. Rather, they require organizational-engineers, individuals who would concern themselves with the formulation of documents and equipment deliveries from Goskomsel'khoztekhnika and other repair enterprises and who would monitor the quality of the work being carried out. We are of the opinion that individual engineering-technical services under the direction of the Deputy Director for Technical Matters (technical director) must be created at an APP. The technical director would be responsible for coordinating the work of the many-sided and complicated mechanism and for ensuring the reliable and efficient utilization of the entire technical arsenal.

The technical management, similar to any other, must be carried out within the framework of its competence on the basis of administrative orders.

Certainly, great differences exist with regard to servicing and repairing agricultural equipment as opposed to the equipment of processing enterprises. However, the use of the brigade forms for organizing labor and the efficient structure within the subunits are creating fine prerequisites for solving these complicated problems. The engineering service can carry out its work using specialized, mobile and well equipped multiple-purpose brigades and teams. These units will be responsible for providing technically competent services for any sector or subunit and both in agriculture and industry.

The brigade form for organizing the work of technical personnel will make it possible to reduce idle time in all spheres of agro-industrial production and it will enable the workers to master allied specialties. Better utilization will be made of the technical personnel, of which there is still a shortage in the rural areas.

The brigades must be oriented towards achieving high final results.

The experience accumulated by specialized brigades and teams in providing technical servicing for harvesting-transport complexes during the busy harvest season has revealed that an agro-industrial enterprise requires such servicing on a constant basis rather than seasonally, since production operations at a majority of the APP's are continuous in nature.

It is unfortunate that the work of such an enterprise is controlled by separate norms for agriculture and industry. This inhibits the organic merging of the engineering and other services and it leads to paradoxes in the payment of wages to one and the same specialists.

Thus, in accordance with the existing schedules for official salaries, engineers of all specialties who service the industry of a sovkhоз-plant receive a monthly salary that is 12-15 percent lower than that paid to those who service the agricultural branch. Differences also exist in the wages being paid to a large number of other specialists, individuals who are equal in terms of rank and type of work performed but who service different branches within the same APP.

Up until now, different official norms have existed for controlling the agricultural branch and industry. It is obvious that the time has come to develop normative legal documents for an agro-industrial enterprise as a single and entire production organism.

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CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

PROBLEM OF HIGH FARM CHIEF TURNOVER IN TUL'SKAYA OBLAST EXAMINED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Nov 80 pp 1-2

[Article by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA special correspondents V. Lysenko and Ye. Nazarov, Tul'skaya Oblast: "The Labor Orbit"]

[Text] A statistic was quoted at a recent RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium meeting devoted to analysis of the Non-Chernozem Earth program fulfillment on the farms in Tul'skaya Oblast: during the years of the on-going five-year plan 70 percent of all sovkhoz directors and 77 percent of the kolkhoz chairmen were replaced here. Concurrently it was noted that during this time no improvement was achieved in the sector's economy. Rates of growth in the output of agricultural products were low and they do not insure fulfillment of the established volumes of purchases.

Temporary Employment. . . Chairman

There is a profound connection between two conclusions--about cadres and about the economy. This article discusses the linchpin of any matter--party work with supervisory cadres.

Three supervisors immediately came to present the new director to the sovkhoz collective: the chief, chief agronomist, and chief animal husbandry technician from the rayon agricultural administration. And on the eve of the announcement V. K. Chetverikov made a plea that they not rush, that they just give him a chance to look over the sovkhoz when he had been assigned. "But why look it over? You will see it when you get there." V. K. Chetverikov knew that the farm was a tough one, five directors preceding him had been replaced in recent years. But he was not timid and was certain that things would go well for him. He accumulated a lot of know-how and himself succeeded in working as a driver, combine operator, was a brigadier, supervisor, and rose to be chief engineer. Therefore he need not fear difficulties. "OK, we will arrive and I will take a look," he agreed.

But his eyes began "to be opened" even prior to the trip to Skorodnoye.

"But did you know that the herd there was sick," the administration chief asked as if by chance?

Chetverikov could barely utter a word when he heard another bit of news--from the animal husbandry technician:

"And the cow barn collapsed a few days ago. . . ."

What were they doing, testing him? And Chetverikov recalled completely different words. "Grab ahold more boldly, we will aid and support you."

When the new director took over, he immediately determined the primary tasks, both for himself and for the collective. There was an urgent need to build housing, a club, hostel for sponsors, a farm. . . . Lumber is as necessary as the air we breathe. They organized a brigade. But where does one get the materials? He turned to the rayon center, but in vain. He went to Tula and met Ye. I. Abramychev, raykom secretary. "I would not be secretary," he said publicly, knowing the situation, "if I did not give you 20 cubic meters of lumber." Having said this, he forgot about it. Moreover, when later Chetverikov himself came up with the 20 cubic meters, the name Abramychev requested that he "give up" half of it.

Others "helped" him in an identical way. They promised to supply people for the hay making, but didn't. They gave assurances that new vehicles would be forthcoming, but the vehicles drove right past the farm. They promised ten semi-prefabricated huts and supplied half that number. The chairman of the raykom agricultural worker trade union, when he learned that there still was no club at the sovkhоз, announced: "I will help. Supply seasoned oak!" But all this was flowery words. Then the reprimands rained down one after another. The director cooled and became glum. Then at the raykom they told him: "You simply do not want to work." And he just threw up his hands. Recently we encountered V. K. Chetverikov at another farm and in another job.

Why is it necessary to drag a person into the director's seat so that 18 months later you can brand him as lacking substance and again hastily fill an empty square in the personnel roster? The party raykom then urgently had to eliminate the next breach--that is what became the driving force rather than any kind of desire to cultivate a good new production commander. And this is not a random nor an isolated fact. Since the start of the five-year plan 12 of 17 farm directors in Plavskiy Rayon were replaced, 8 during the last 2 years, i.e., it gets worse and worse. Both job assignments, and mistakes!

V. D. Chestnov had no designs whatever on any jobs. And why have pretensions when the special section he headed in Sel'khoztekhnika fell into decay. Transport fell apart and the people dispersed. Freight car layovers were such that V. D. Chestnov was called to account before the people's court. Why think about a promotion? Suddenly they called him to the raykom and proposed that he take charge of improving things at a lagging farm--Kolkhoz imeni Safonov.

How do you explain such a turnabout? Moreover in the raykom they were cognizant of the situation in the special section. Of course, as could be expected, things did not go well for Chestnov, the farm was falling farther behind, and the unsuccessful chairman later returned with a reprimand to his previous post.

All these and many other examples of cadre turbulence primarily reflect the serious errors and improper work style of the Plavsk party raykom, and poor supervision by the CPSU obkom. Such is life and the replacement of supervisors is a proper and natural process. Some retire with a pension after years on the job and others rightfully move up as a result of their demonstrated capabilities. But one must

always be prepared for this, have reserves, ahead of time, little by little try to find new commanders, attentively to examine and study purposeful and human qualities, educate and guide people. In a word this is responsible and precise party work at all levels. No such thing exists in Plavskiy Rayon.

When we spoke about a cadre reserve, raykom first secretary A. I. Gerasimov presented us a list verified by signatures and seals and containing almost two dozen names. But, when we became interested in who from this reserve had been promoted to the eight vacant supervisory positions in the past 2 years, he was able to name only one.

Even 4 years ago the party obkom bureau had recognized that the work with cadres in this rayon was unsatisfactory. But a simple recitation of facts not supported by serious analysis of reasons and viable measures was useless, as we can see.

"We will look through the institutes and select cadres for the rayon," A. I. Gerasimov said.

According to him, the rayon needs trained, already developed, supervisors. As if having found this out, several "enterprising people" come here from various places and volunteer for a responsible job. And they are taken on. A director-entrepreneur [shabashnik] is a rare breed, I daresay.

"What other choice is there, where do you find a director? No one is appointed," Gerasimov throws up his hands.

Is it not strange to hear such a thing, all the more so when some 300 agricultural specialists of various types and ranks are at work right there in Plavskiy Rayon? Many of them form just that natural reserve of potential supervisors. There are dozens of examples in the oblast of reasoned selection of supervisors from among the specialists, examples of the smooth passage of the baton to experienced individuals. At present there are eminent, famous leaders like Hero of Socialist Labor I. S. Yefanov, chairman of Svobodnaya zhizn' Kolkhoz, Hero of Socialist Labor A. D. Vorob'yev, chairman of Kolkhoz imeni Kirov, and many other former brigadiers and specialists. They demonstrated their abilities and came to the fore at the head of collectives of another scale.

There also are interesting, inquisitive people now. And how important it is to note and evaluate them so that party support is not delayed.

The chairman of Novaya zhizn' Kolkhoz, Bogoroditskiy Rayon, fell ill. Who would replace him? The farm is large, complex, remote, not everyone will agree, not everyone longs for the empty spaces there. What is needed is a supervisor with serious agronomic know-how and experience. Previously the gorkom had looked at A. V. Beloglazov, a young agronomist from Kolkhoz imeni Kirov. For a long time the farm had reached a high level of field culture and good harvests. He had also been brought up in these traditions. They had noticed something else: he had the knack of dealing with people and was respected. They preferred the offer, but his response was: "No, I cannot do it." At the gorkom they understood. It was a lack of confidence rather than the difficulties that scared him. Many months were invested to convince the specialist of his capabilities, to point out that his love for the land is the very bulwark that will help him come to the fore in the new job.

At the gorkom they concerned themselves not only with him, but with his wife, a dentist, who had suggested opening a dentist's office in the settlement hospital. The need certainly existed. She spared no effort and really tried. Now when people discuss this kolkhoz, they talk about how well things are going there.

Plenipotentiaries Instead of Support

Somehow they detected an identical strong trait in another agronomist--N. S. Savin from Kolkhoz imeni Luk'yanov in Plavsk. He was even easier to convince. He was a local man who knew the farm and the people and they knew him. It would seem that everything was present to bring his abilities fully to the fore.

But how did they guide the new supervisor? Let's take a look. Just as always, they attached a plenipotentiary to the farm. Who? The rayon procurator. What help would he be? Another year one of the secretaries of the party raykom became the plenipotentiary. Now even Savin himself cannot recall one single bit of advice from the new chief, unless you count. . . the instructions on how deep to do the planting. These instructions were nothing but an irritation to him, an agronomist by specialty and calling.

Moreover the raykom secretary should have known, had he been more attentive, how to work with Savin, who had erred from the outset. In a rage he fired a brigadier, then had to reinstate him. He did not develop a way to act with specialists and was unable to handle discipline. It would have been better to suggest what was best in each specific instance.

When at the raykom we suggested that this supervisor had not received serious party support, they were even indignant:

"Why is Savin complaining? Even the obkom secretary visited there to organize a record-setting event."

It is true that party obkom secretary N. T. Sinegubov (now oblispolkom chairman) once visited there. Actually that time the kolkhoz was prospering. At the raykom this case is considered an example of party support. But doesn't this example have its darker aspects? They set up special conditions for the "record-setting event." The raykom secretary himself recognizes that "there was a need to add equipment." The artificiality of the situation is evident. Its moral lesson is doubtful as well. The path to the record-setting event lay not via the enthusiasm of the people, not via their consciousness and awakened desire to do more and better under these conditions, but via a unique sort of pittance in front of everyone. Presented was an example of a trivial, in essence incorrect, approach to indoctrination of cadres.

Can it be that this style of work helps a young chairman come to the fore? The situation was exacerbated and reprimands rained down. Then Savin got sick. For a long time. And then he was fired in response to an insistent raykom recommendation.

How striking the contrast in the work style, in the approach to people, in the evaluating of the human factor, in these two rayons.

But finding the strong trait, the bulwark, permitting them to blossom fully early on--this only is the starting point in the work of a party committee to indoctrinate a real supervisor. It is no less important to continue this work with another category of directors and chairmen--with those who cannot be considered novices in this corps. Some of these already have completed the first, the second circuit in the management orbit. Where will their subsequent track take them? Will it terminate in the circle of once discovered procedures and sometimes also of cliches in the approach to people, in indoctrinational practice, in the solution of arising problems, or will it lead them into the next circuit, but following a spiral, will it signify a qualitatively new height?

Sooner or later the time comes when everyone needs help from outside, primarily party support again, reinforcement with fresh ideas, and often simply a frank, exacting discussion and, every time, a tactful and wise suggestion.

You Want to Fire Him? We Do Not Object.

A raykom "dressing down," straight from the shoulder criticism, is not always the best here. For example, they often criticized N. I. Yushin, director of Dubrovskiy Sovkhoz, Yefremovskiy Rayon. And there was cause to do so. He did not always conduct himself properly with people and was coarse. The criticism did not do its job, the director simply threw up his hands. At the gorkom they understood that another approach to him was needed. Dropping everything, gorkom first secretary S. I. Vasyutin, who went to the farm, decided to see what the man was made of and to understand him completely. He spent a long day, which lasted late into the evening, with the director. This may have been the first frank discussion the two had ever had. The secretary listened to everything that had been bothering the director for many years, but also expressed his own complaints. This discussion also gave N. I. Yushin a psychological boost.

Several of the director's mistakes in organizational work and in selection of cadres were corrected with the help of the party gorkom. Naturally, not immediately. It took time to revamp, to change reference points, to introduce corrections into the unfolding style. Now Dubrovskiy Sovkhoz no longer causes the gorkom problems. Its future carefully has been determined and a healthy moral climate has been formed. It has been on the rise for 2 years now.

Moreover, at times, expending great efforts, the party committee does not get the requisite results for the very reason that its own methods of influence on managers are erroneous.

We accompanied the party raykom secretary to Dubrava Sovkhoz, Volovskiy Rayon. A. A. Pletayev, the director, invited us to go to the feed lot. We met and chatted with the stock breeders. Here is what we encountered. A mass of economic questions inundated the raykom secretary. It seemed to us that these people were accustomed to dealing not with the director, but rather with him as their supervisor at the farm: why hadn't the malt mash been delivered, will the conveyor be installed soon, what is with the pipes--there is no water. . . .

The director stayed in the background, watching all of this impassively. It later turned out that this had been the normal approach at the farm for a long time.

The secretary with whom we had gone there, just like others from the raykom, virtually never left Dubrava. It was they in essence who ran the sovkhoz, to put it bluntly, having taken upon themselves virtually all the management functions. Why was that?

Naturally at the raykom they desired that everything at the sovkhoz go well. For that reason they sent the head of one of the best sections at another farm to be director there. In the initial stage he set about his job energetically, but results were not immediately forthcoming. At the raykom they urged him on and failed to note when help to the new director became petty tutelage, then was transformed into direct substitution. This is the cause of the apathy, sluggish management, and indifference of which they are now accusing A. A. Poletnev. Now things are tough, both for him and for the raykom. Great efforts are being made, but the farm is failing.

A characteristic feature. When N. M. Babich, Volovskiy Rayon first secretary who is concerned about matters at the farm and the director's fate, called M. P. Frolov, the director of the local Skotoprom trust (the sovkhoz falls within its purview), to get advice on how to proceed, Frolov had his own concept of the case:

"You want to fire him? I have no objections."

That is how the director of Dubrava Sovkhoz not only will not be launched into a new orbit, but evidently will be removed entirely from it.

It goes without saying that effectiveness is measured not by the number of days party workers remain at a particular farm. And the support itself must be applied in a particular way that equates to the rank of the party committee.

Supervision--Via Telegraph

Five years ago the party obkom bureau seriously criticized Volovskiy Rayon for improper relations with primary party organizations. In particular, in the decree they pointed out that during the previous 4 years more than half the farm supervisors in the rayon had been replaced. The criticism was serious, but even then they noted the necessity to improve not only the work style but also actively to aid in strengthening the economy.

They worked out a program but its basic elements remain unfulfilled, especially in the area of construction. What is the story? A stack of paperwork accumulated at the obispolkom certifying that every quarter and month meetings, progress updates, discussions of staffs both at the rayon center and at the sites were attended by high-ranking individuals from the oblast center. Throughout these documents flash the sentences: "Extremely unsatisfactory fulfillment is noted . . ." "It has come to our attention that measures will be taken. . . ." Threatening requirements, promises, and the assurances of builders wander through protocol after protocol.

N. V. Drozdov, young director of Boryatino Sovkhoz, is called upon to work with the collective, to focus it on the search for reserves to increase the productivity of fields and farms, seriously to work on the perspectives of the upcoming five-year plan. . . . And he is called upon to spend entire days obtaining building materials in order to build something and to assign people.

Now he is still striving, still is hoping, but what will it be like after a year? Won't he be the fourteenth in a line of directors tried by a people's court for loss of livestock, for which no shelter exists? Moreover he has a dream: to bring the herd up to 2,000 head, to increase meat production by a factor of 1.5.

And others work their way out of the situation and gyrate like a squirrel on a treadmill, striving somehow to build something through their own resources. At the same time a telegram is dispatched in Tula: "In spite of repeated reminders, work using local resources [khozspesob] is completely unsatisfactory on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in your rayon. . . . The party obkom and obispolkom require during the time left this year that you intensify the rates of construction of installations using local resources and that you provide all the help possible to kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the conduct of these vital operations. . . ."

We also saw this compelling telegram signed by party obkom secretary D. I. Yesakov and deputy obispolkom secretary L. N. Dagayev at other raykoms in the oblast. At the obkom they recognize that supervision over execution of their own decisions is not sufficiently effective. But recognition is not enough. It was necessary steadfastly to try and in the final analysis to achieve their precise realization.

"Yes, there have been mistakes," I. Kh. Yunak, first secretary of the Tul'skaya Oblast party committee, admitted to us during our talk. "We consider that overall there still are many shortcomings in work with cadres. What is needed is an integrated, profoundly reasoned system for working with supervisors in all elements of agricultural production from top to bottom."

Many of the production commanders with whom we had a chance to talk said that they had taken a training course at the Ryazan' Agricultural Institute. And almost all expressed dissatisfaction with this, by the way still the only, form of training.

One who talked with us noted, not without a touch of humor:

"They taught me, and by the way all of us, in Ryazan' to use electronic-mathematical methods to run a farm. This is not bad, but it sure isn't at all similar to our actual conditions! Moreover many of us haven't the slightest idea of how correctly to go about setting up an accountability and selection meeting, to operate a balance commission, they do not know how to approach the evaluation of the sociopsychological factors and of all the principles that go into mutual relations between people, between a supervisor and a subordinate."

A supervisor is not fully equipped without such knowledge and experience. And when you consider the young, beginning farm leaders! Nonetheless, it is so: the narrow specialty training with which today's supervisor is armed forces party committees to take risks all the time. During the process of formation of a director or chairman, a vital element in the transition to a new quality is missed--from agronomist, animal husbandry technician, economist, engineer--to supervisor of a collective, when not only the scales and degree of responsibility, but the nature of work change.

Why Are Understudies Necessary?

How does one check out a candidate on the job and confirm him without taking risks? Thinking about problems of supervision, recently everyone is reminded of the words

understudy, on the job training, and job preparation. The forms vary, but the crux remains how to more precisely determine the best approach to take.

Supervisors on Tula kolkhozes and sovkhozes for many years have been visiting one of the best farms in the oblast--the Order of Lenin Novaya zhizn' Kolkhoz in Shchekinskiy Rayon. But theirs is strictly a management goal: to study the culture of farming, production of feeds, and so on. Moreover, its chairman, Ivan Mikhaylovich Semenov, Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and deputy chairman of the republican kolkhoz council, has almost 30 years of experience behind him in supervision of a collective. These are riches that many need to avail themselves of, even if only superficially. This is a true, viable, available school of management. And there are at least a dozen like this in the oblast. Should they not be organized somehow and future directors and chairmen cycled through them? This would be useful in two ways: it will teach a young man to manage and to work with people. On the other hand, it would not be all that difficult for a seasoned leader objectively to evaluate the quality of the candidates. One would think that, after such an examination, there would be fewer sad slips involving cadres.

Today every future supervisor, it would seem, is studied prior to confirmation by the party obkom bureaus at all levels, beginning at the rayon agriculture administration cadres department up to the secretary of the CPSU obkom. It would seem that this approach is precise and rules out mistakes. In fact mistakes occur and quite often. Why? This multiple filtration process is inefficient since all levels operate in isolation and no one takes up this question specially. Everyone and no one! There are cadres departments both in the rayon and the oblast agriculture departments, but the work there in essence boils down only to technical functions. But it is right here, locally, where cadres need to be studied profoundly and comprehensively and where the correct initial selection needs to be made. The role of party workers--the party raykom, gorkom, and obkom instructors--also is great at this level. They are the ones, most often visiting the farms, who are obliged to do painstaking work, more attentively to examine the people, to find capable, practical supervisors. But they also as a rule still are operating individually. And this same sectorial approach impacts upon the nature of the conversations at all levels with candidates. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev warned about this very thing: "We cannot approach supervision of the economy and questions of improving this supervision from narrow economic positions."

And, finally, concerning the prestige of the very job of farm supervisor. Almost everywhere we went we heard that people now were not flocking to take up the task of director or chairman. The responsibility is enormous, but the pay only slightly higher than that of the chief specialists. The path of each is thorny and for many strewn with reprimands, while awards, if of course merited, only come at the end, if at all.

It is clear that these problems will not be solved in one fell swoop. But there will be no movement forward until they are solved. The endless cadre turbulence in the oblast becomes a serious obstacle to management of agricultural production.

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